Every week you see Exclusive and realistic Pictures
WHERE? WEST END
Charni Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

For LATEST MARVELS in FILM PRODUCTION Come to the
WEST END
Telephone 3400.

VOL. V NO. 43 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kamania Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
TEXAS COMPANY
Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and it Products.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS.
Southern Star 150°
Unicorn 125°

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.
Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,
BOMBAY.
Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.
BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.
Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).
AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA

BETTER THAN THE BEST.
BIKSON'S COFFEE
gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1889
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tichling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,650
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah.
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA. AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES ISLAND, SIAM

Batavia	Saigon	Manila	Bangkok
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Cebu	Puket
Medan		Hoilo	

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
LIMITED.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1731.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co., Ld.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
ESTABLISHED 1789.
FIRE & MARINE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED IN CANADA.
WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.
Fire, Marine and Accident business.
Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.
Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.
Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.
The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.
Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.
For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—
N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
43, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay.
WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS.
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.
Where to go
FOR
REFRESHMENT
in the evening
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

"KRISHNA BHUVAN,"
Mahableshwar
BEST, CHEAPEST HOTEL FOR HINDUS
Month's Boarding and Lodging Rs. 75,
For particulars apply to:
THE PROPRIETOR.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.— Taj. Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Great Western Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Hotel Majestic.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Esplanade Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Victoria Terminus Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Byculla Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Colaba Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Church Gate Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Grant Road Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Bandra Station.
BROACH—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal Kalianji Kavedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shanker Vishnu Wagh.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Thakursingh.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let." and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.

Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—One CASHIER and one TYPIST for a Solicitors' Firm. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 579, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7059

WANTED—An ENGLISH knowing trained INDIAN NURSE for Larkana Civil Hospital on Rs. 40 pay plus 15 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to the CIVIL SURGEON, Larkana Sind. 7095

REQUIRED—A MATE possessing Board of Trade Certificate. Apply to Box No. 578, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7058

WANTED—Experienced TALLY CLERKS for steamers who can pay a deposit of Rs. 200. Apply the PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., late P. & O. Building, Fort. 7045

WANTED—A GRINDING MILL and a MECHANIC'S WORKSHOP with A. C. Electrical or Mechanical Power in a working order. Apply to Messrs. DESAI & BHUTA No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 7072

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—At once a competent ACCOUNTANT AND ACCOUNTS CLERK for up-country, experienced in handling estimates, costs and statements of expenditure for big civil works departmentally or by contract. Apply with full particulars stating salary expected to 581, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7076

WANTED—A quick SHORTHAND TYPIST for the office of a local Mill. Gujarati-knowing preferred. Apply stating salary expected and previous experience to Box No. 584, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7088

WANTED—A COMPETENT GRADUATE of a Commercial College or with suitable qualifications to work as a STOREKEEPER. Only Hindus need apply. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply to Box No. 583, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 7086

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER with First Class Certificate and Knowledge of Motor Engine, to serve as Superintendent of Fire Brigade and Workshops on pay from Rs. 100 to 120 per mensem. Probation for 12 months. Applications, stating age, accompanied by copies of testimonials, to reach Undersigned before 20th March 1917.

(Sd.) ASARDAS, M. N.,
7082 President, Shikarpur Municipality.

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.

Apply to-day at once.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

AN EVENING CLASS for BEGINNERS will be opened from the 15th of February: MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, 6-30 to 7-30. Rs. 8 per month payable in advance, or Rs. 40 for six months. It is particularly important not to miss the first lessons. Apply to PROF. LOUIS FEUTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—An EXPERT one hour daily in MATHEMATICS and FRENCH for a student appearing for Matriculation this year. Applicant has the option to call the student at his place. Apply with terms to Box No. 585, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7094

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

MASTER-KEY sets of 6 Padlocks, 1¾in. with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 master-keys to fit all 6. Rs. 13 per set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock and 2 master-keys, Rs 15 per set. R. H. PATUCK & Co. 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—MANGALORE FLOORING TILES and BRICKS MAKING MACHINERY, two OIL PRESSORS and Sundry other Machinery, in perfect working order at Moira, Bardez-Goa. For further particulars apply to J. V. D'SOUZA, Mahamadi Mahal, Bombay. 6818

FOR SALE—HOWARD and BULLOUGHS' MACHINERY.

6 Rovings, 152 spindles 5½" gange. Fluted roller size 7/8" × 1" × 7/8". About 8-9 Hanks.

3 Intermediate, 126 spindles one and 120 spindles two 6½" gauge F. roller size 1 1/16" × 1" × 1 1/16". About 11 Hanks.

1 Slubbing, 94 spindles 6½" gauge F. roller size 1 1/16" × 1" × 1 1/16". About 9-10 Hanks.

1 Drawing Frame three Heads, 7 deliveries 16" staff F roller size 1 3/16" × 1" × 1 3/16".

All above machines with Travers Motion Dronsfield Makers.

YOOSUFALI AMIJI.
59, Tank Street, Byculla.
Telephone No. 1080. 7080

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—On Club road, ground-floor fitted with electric light, hall and three bed-rooms. Apply

DINSHAW H. BODE,
7054 West Ville, Cuffe Parade.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, 26th February 1917, at 6-30 p.m.

W. J. HICHENS.
Honorary Secretary.
26th January, 1917. 6791

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co. beg to inform the public that owing to unforeseen circumstances the Auction Sale of Horses advertised to take place on the 17th instant, had to be postponed.

The same will take place at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi, at 8 a.m. sharp, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant.

7082

NOTICE

WANTED for registration names of clerks for engagement in the Kirkee Arsenal on the following terms:—

(a) 6 months' employment certain.
(b) Free railway fare to and from Kirkee (Intermediate or third class).
(c) Salary Rs. 50 per month from date of leaving their station.

Efficient men with good knowledge of office routine, are required. Preference will be given to those who have passed an University, Entrance or School Final examination. 7064

FOR PRINTING PRESSES.

THE undersigned purchases old type as type-metal and invites correspondence regarding rates, etc., for the same.

TUKARAM JAWAJI,
Proprietor, Nirnaya-Sagar Press,
7049 Post Kalbadevi, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has granted the permission to the undersigned for converting the narrow gauge into metre gauge of the TEESTA KURIGRAM CHILMARI RAILWAY. This railway company has been incorporated under the Indian Coy's Act. Those desirous of purchasing the shares of the said railway should apply for the prospectus and application forms to the following address. The list of application closes on the 28th February 1917.

APTE JOSHI & Co.,
Agents.
Teesta Kurigram Chilmari Railway Co., Ltd.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
6966.

INSURANCE.

MATHRADAS AND CO.,

WE have been appointed Agents (Fire Department) of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company Incorporated in Great Britain. The North British and Mercantile is in the forefront of Fire Offices throughout the world, and can undertake on the most favourable terms and conditions all classes of risks.

Apply to:—
COLIN M. ROSS,
Managing Partner.
7024
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS ON THE REV. DR. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.

MONDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1917, AT 5-45 P.M.

MEMBERS of the Senate and Honorary Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library by 5-20 p.m.

2. Visitors are requested to be in their seats in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall not later than 5-30 p.m.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 14th February, 1917. 7030

SHELL PETROL.
POWERIN BENZINE.

THE public are hereby notified that the prices of Shell Petrol and Powerin Benzine are increased as from MONDAY, 19th February, by six and a half annas per gallon making the prices:—

Shell Petrol, Rs. 1-12-6 per gallon.
Powerin Benzine, Rs. 1-6-6 per gallon
7089

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS,

SEALED TENDERS for the work of a Loom-Shed for a Mill at Mazagaon will be received by the undersigned on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1917.

Forms of Tenders can be had from and Plans, Specification of works &c., can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors
Petit Building,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 13th February, 1917. 7039

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Maha Shivratri), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th February, 1917. 7029

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS with a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 are invited for the Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Ltd., by the undersigned on Monday, the 19th February, 1917, for constructing Extension works at their Mills Premises at Burhanpur Central Province.

Plans, conditions of Contract Specification of work, etc., may be seen and copies of form of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per each set from the undersigned's office in Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Mill Company's Agents, Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw and Bros., do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MUNCHERSHAH N. CHANDABHOY,
M.S.A., M.S.E. (Lon.),
6999 Architect, etc.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

SEALED TENDERS (with the words "Supply of Coal" written on the cover) for the supply of Bengal Coal of standard quality for the Pandharpur Water Works will be received by the Executive Engineer Sholapur District, up to 2 p.m. on the 10th March 1917.

2. The estimated quantity required is about 400 tons, to be delivered at Pandharpur Railway Station in 4 instalments of 100 tons each as follows:—The 1st instalment between the 1st and 31st May 1917, the 2nd between the 1st and 31st August 1917, the third between the 1st and 30th November 1917 and the last between the 1st and 28th February 1918.

3. Each tender must be accompanied with Rs. 200 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, and a sample of about 1 cwt of the coal tendered for; the sample should be sent to Sholapur and will be paid for if so requested at the time of tendering. The source from which the coal is offered to be supplied should be specified in detail and reliable certificates as to the quality should be attached as far as available.

4. Tender forms with the conditions of contract can be obtained from the Executive Engineer's Office on payment of one rupee per form.

5. The right to reject any tender without assigning reasons is reserved.

A. B. de SOUZA,
Executive Engineer,
Sholapur District.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Sholapur, 14th February 1917.
7063

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF COIMBATORE.

ORIGINAL SUIT No. 732 OF 1916.

G. RAMACHANDRA CHETTIAR, of Coimbatore .....Plaintiff.

VASU DEVAKRISHNA VETTAI 1, PURUSHOTHAM KRISHNA VETTAI 2, NAKESKRISHNA VETTAI 3, trading under the style of Vettai Brothers, at Belgaum .....Defendants.

To the defendant above-named.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for claim Rs. 401-10-10 due on dealings of accounts. You are hereby summoned to appear in this court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 6th day of March, 1917, at 11 o'clock to answer the above-named claim and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, and in default of your appearance on that day the suit will be decided against you.

P. N. KRISHNASWAMI IYENGAR,
High Court Vakil, for Plaintiff.
January 15th 1917. 7084

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. FRAMJEE JAMSHETJEE SAHER, the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and also to the undersigned at their Office at 35 Meadows Street Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims if any and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in Benam Hall Lane Girgaum outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 477 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 510, New No. 1B/2500 and 2505, Old Survey No. 573 and New Survey No. 7881 and 7887 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 338 and Street No. 18 and bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to A. G. Diga but now partly to Ramchandra and Hari Bhicajee Bhandare and partly to Shambhoo Pandurang Devoolkar on or towards the West by the Benam Hall Lane aforesaid on or towards the North by the property belonging to Bomanji Framjee Warden, and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Burjorji Hormusji but now to Dinbai widow and Executrix of the late Cursetji Rustomjee Setna.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1917.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
7091 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1279 of 1914.

HAJI MIRZA MAHOMED EBRAHIM DEHDASHTI, of Bombay Persian Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at 28 Medows Street, within the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

v/s

HAJI GOOLAM HOOSEIN BEHBAHNI, of Sheeraz Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Shiraz in Persia .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 15th day of June, 1915, it was ordered inter alia that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees Three thousand eight hundred and thirteen for debt and costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from date of decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 13th day of April 1916, certain moveable property consisting of 50 double cases of China Black Tea, each double case containing two small cases, sewn up in a gunny bag, was attached.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on Monday the 12th day of March 1917 (and following days) at the hour of 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property dated the 2nd day of February, 1917, put up for sale by Public Auction in a Godown at No. 5 Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort, the moveable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1917.

T. W. BIRKETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA.
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 7092

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1071 of 1916.

1. MAHADEO NARAYEN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Thakurdwar, without the Fort of Bombay, and 2. Jehangir Hormusji Karanjia, also of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Thakurdwar, without the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid doing business as Building contractors formerly under the style and firm of Mahadeo Narayen and Jehangir Hormusji and Co., and now of Mahadeo Narayen and Co. .....Plaintiffs.

v/s

WASUDEO KRISHNARAO KOTHARE of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khatarali Lane, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 20th day of January, 1917, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of Plaintiffs all the right title and interest of the defendant in the following property subject to the right of the Mortgagee and without prejudice to his rights to deal with the said property in terms of his security.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road Vithalwadi without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 617'89 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 80 Old Survey No. 232 Collector's New No. 702 and New Survey No. 1481 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 478-479 Street Nos. 297 C, 307 and 309 and bounded on the East by Vithoba's temple, on the West by Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the property of Ranchordas Gordhandas and on the South by Vithalwadi.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 15th day of March, 1917 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.

Dated this 15th day of February 1917.

EDWIN GELLETT,
7090 Assistant Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF COIMBATORE

O. S. NO. 1266 OF 1916.

C. V. VELASWMI CHETTIAR of Coimbatore .....Plaintiff.

MONIAH alias KEMCHEND son of CHOTALAL, trading under the style of Kemchend Chotalal, at Jalgoan Meru, Bombay Presidency...Defendant.

To the Defendant above-named,

WHEREAS plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for claim Rs. 278-13-9 being the principal and interest due on account of dealings of accounts. You are hereby summoned to appear in this court in person or by a Pleader duly instructed and able to answer all questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on 6th day of March, 1917; at 11 o'clock to answer the above-named claim and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit and in default of your appearance on that day the above suit will be decided against you.

P. N. KRISHNASWAMI IYENGAR,
High Court Vakil, for Plaintiff.
January 15th, 1917. 7085

IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF COIMBATORE

O. S. NO. 1202 OF 1916.

Between

C. V. VELASAWMI CHETTIAR, of Coimbatore .....Plaintiff.

and

DHANRAJ, son of BANNALAL, trading under the style of Dhanraj Bannalal, at Jalgaon Meru, Bombay Presidency .....Defendant.

To the Defendant above-named.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for claim Rs. 370-0-0 due on dealings of accounts, you are hereby summoned to appear in this court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all questions on the 6th day of March, 1917, at 11 o'clock to answer the above-named claim and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, and in default of your appearance, on that day the suit will be decided against you.

P. N. KRISHNASWAMI IYENGAR,
High Court Vakil, for Plaintiff.
7083

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of MANCHUBHAI BALGOWANDAS, landed proprietor, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased, being joint family property.

RATILAL MANCHUBHAI and CHIMANLAL MANCHUBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort, two of the sons of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 12th day of February, 1917.
Mr. F. P. PAVRI,
7093 Petitioners' Attorney.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 140 BAGS LOAF SUGAR.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.), (in the morning) at No. 3 Shed, Victoria Dock, by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the following bags of slightly damaged loaf sugar.

Ex. S.S. "Ischia."
140 bags loaf sugar.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instruction from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House on Wednesday 21st February, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods:—

Empty cylinders, deck chairs, cast iron pipes, clay, green copperas, tiles, paint, beer, stout, wine, brandey empty bottles, biscuits, tinware, electric goods, hardware, provisions, syrup, limejuice, wearing apparel, iron nails, stationery samples, harda, books, khar, piece-goods, empty cases and casks, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,135 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba Arthur Bunder, near the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following damaged cotton, salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba, in Mr. Damjee Callianji's Godown:—

About 1,135 bales cotton, (Khandesh, Compta, Akola, Sanavad, etc., etc.).

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th February, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 only.
"THE TEST"
"THE TEST"
A Vivid Social Drama
A PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
IN 5 PARTS
featuring a new Cinema Star
JANE GREY
Further series of the great Comedian
WIFFLES
SEE! SEE! SEE!
"WIFFLES SMILE"
"WIFFLES SMILE"
Then YOU will smile and
EVENTUALLY ROAR.

6-30 To-night 10
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE OF VARIETIES
Presents Varieties by
MISSES ESSIE JENNINGS, CHARLOTTA, GEORGIE DEVOE
Intercepted by
An enthralling 5 Part DRAMA, an adaptation of the famous Novel
5 NIGHTS 5
By Victoria Cross.
Commencing. THURSDAY, February 22nd
NEW ARTISTE
AND THE
GREAT TRANS ATLANTIC SPECIAL FEATURE SERIAL
THE
MASTER KEY
In 15 Parts
of each Episode 2000 feet.
Commencing THURSDAY
2 EPISODES WILL BE SHOWN

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tel. 1882.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
Selig Animal Masterpiece
INTO THE PRIMITIVE
6,000 Feet. 5 Reels.
Featuring charming
RATHLYN WILLIAMS
amid heards of elephants, lions, tigers, monkeys, leopards, alligators and a huge python.
A PLAY OF THE BLOOD THAT TELLS. THE THIN VENEER OF CIVILIZATION CANNOT HIDE THE BEAST NOR YET THE POLISHED MANNER MAKE THE MAN.
A GRIPPING LOVE STORY
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45 AND 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES. NO ADVANCE.
Dainty Booklet free to Patrons in BOX.

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
ASIAN CINEMA HALL
A minute's walk from
Kalbadevi & Dhobi Talao Tram Junction
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY THURSDAY.
2 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-30, and 8 p. m. (S. T.)
THIS WEEK
A very powerful historical four-reel drama
"JUDITH OF BETHULIA"
based on the book of Judith in the Apocrypha and on the poem and tragedy from the same source by Thomas Bailey Aldrich
AND
other Comic and Dramatic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY AND COLOURED YARN.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 19th instant at 12 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at the Alexandra Mill, Gorupdeo Road, Chinchpokli, on account of the concerned.

About 33,000 lbs. of damaged ordinary, printed and fast to bleach coloured yarns of counts 6s., 10s., 16s., 20., 32s., 40s., 2-24s., 2-40s., and 3-60s. in bundles.

About 24,000 lbs. of similar yarn on warpers bobbins.

About 173 lbs of 120s. warp in cops (English yarn.)

About 630 lbs. of 150s. weft in cops (English yarn.)

AUCTION SALE ON VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD, CHINCHPOKLY, OPPOSITE BYCULLA GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the Surviving Trustees of the Charities of Seth Tapidas Varajdas and Tulsidas Varajdas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 21st February, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises, the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of redeemed foras tenure with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement as stated in the conveyance, dated 15th June, 1901, from Dayabhoy Tapidas to Dayabhai Tapidas and others, 9,560 square yards or thereabouts but actually admeasuring about 9,716 square yards or so, situate lying and being in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, on the East side of Parel Road, at Chinchpokly outside the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E Nos. 7486 (1), 7486 (2) 7486 (3), 7486 (4). 7487 (4A), 7487 4B), 7487 (4C), 7487 (5), 7487 (6), 7487 (7), Street Nos. 85, 85a, 85b, 85c, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4, 44, 4B Parel Road and bounded as follows.—That is to say, on or towards the East by the land belonging to the Representatives of Jairabhoy Peerbhoy deceased, on or towards the West partly by Parel Road, and partly by Police Chowky, on or towards the North by the premises belonging to the late Damodardas Tapidas and on or towards the South partly by the property belonging to Jamnadas Premchand partly by a mosque, by a passage and partly by the said chowky.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, NAWABS, PRINCES AND RICH GENTLEMEN TO SECURE ARTISTIC ARTICLES TO DECORATE HALLS, DRAWING ROOMS, MUSEUMS AND GARDENS.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of very valuable and rare marble figures and pedestals received per S. S. Katanya such as especially selected Artistic coloured marble Italian statues, Artistic Gilt Hall-figures and Onix marble of various Sorts, Pedestals large size coloured and white marble figures, specially made by well-known Artists, also Handsome Life Size Statues, Artistic Gilt Hall figures with electric Lights, Hanging and Table Electric Lamp and very rich large and small Wall Tapestry Purdas decorated with hand embroidered views, etc. etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Church Gate Street, Fort in the Shamiana erected on the vacant land of Messrs. Mongini Bros (where the kit has been removed for sale), by order of the concerned, a large consignment arrived per s. s. "Katanya" of the very valuable and handsome, rare and specially selected artistic coloured large and small marble figures, Onix, Green, White and coloured marble single, twine, trio and four post pillars, rich gilt figures, fitted with electric lights, various marble vases and busts, large size garden statues very rich tapestry wall hangers embroidered with coloured views, etc. etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

N.B.—We recommend to the public to view the same as they are very rare articles.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MR. J. P. BRADBURY, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Altamont Road Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Roberts, Mackenzie and Wimbridge, rich glass and crockerywave, large dining table, arm and armless chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, oak steel frame, elegant cottage piano by Knake, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, durries, fancy teapoys, brass and iron single and double bedstead, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets fowl house, a large collection of beautiful garden pots, such as standard roses, palms, crotons, begonias, chrysanthamums, etc. etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale

---

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Rare opportunity for Indian Musicians Collectors of Art Treasures, Indian Princes and for wealthy citizens of Bombay.

The most unique collection of art furniture of carved blackwood, teakwood and sandalwood with rare designs representing the studied subjects of old Indian Art, etc., etc.

Under instructions from Miss Goli, sister of the late Mr. E. A. Goli, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 5th March next at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of "Waterloo Mansion" Mayo Road, Fort, opposite the Museum, (where the goods have been removed for sale) all his remaining furniture consisting of valuable and unique collection of rare pieces of carved blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as very rare cabinets of most unique carving, blackwood superbly carved sideboard, upper portion representing the "Teen Darwaja", (three gates), the lower portion the "Karkaria," tank sluice and 3 oil paintings by Gangooly at the back, very handsome superbly carved large frame copy of Jaina Temple dove at Girnar, ancient designs teakwood "Kist," richly carved windows from Bijapur palaces, conventional flowers from the Taj Mahal with solid silver handles, sandalwood carved wall bracket, handsome artistically carved blackwood throne chair with madusa heads, handsomely carved in "Wave" design, blackwood Venetian chair, handsome teakwood hamlet chair in Gothic design, handsome solid blackwood pier table representing Ellora and Elephanta Caves with bronze arsarss (fairy), and huge Primarti and Tandava plate, smerbly carved two hundred years' old partition, originally in the temple of Kathiawar and about 1780 brought to Khaira finest carving of that time, one solid bronze statue of "Shiva", as Mahadeva as lamp or candelebrum, teakwood cabinet representing the middle of Raja Birbal's daughter's palace at Fattehpur Shikri, handsome blackwood and teakwood

SALE BY AUCTION

carved cupboard representing the tomb of Kutbudin Sha, and in the centre Kutab Minar, large brass wall plate exquisite work, Damacus design, brass tray and jug inaid with silver, a collection of English, French, German, books, etc., etc. Catalogues will be published.

The above will be on view 6 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BAGS OF LOAF SUGAR SLIGHTY DAMAGED BY SALT WATER.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at No. 3 Shed Victoria Dock at 3 p.m., (S.T.), on account of the concerned the following:—

E. D. S. & Co.—100 bags of 54 kg. loaf sugar Ex. S. S. "Ischia" slightly damaged by salt water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Property at Forbes Street, Fort.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Late Mr. Justice Badroodin Tyabji Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on the following date and time sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following property namely.

LOT NO. 1.

The property at Forbes Street Fort on Tuesday the 6th March next at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.),

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with messnages tenements and buildings thereon and admeasuring 297 square yards according to the Collectors Bill and 282 square yards according to the last conveyance and plan thereto or thereabouts situate in Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay at Forbes Street and Registered under Collector's Old No. 7 and New No. 4829 under Old Survey No. 1490 and New Survey No. 9508 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward A No. 1190 and Street No. 29—31 and bounded as follows that is to say on the north by the Forbes Street on the South by the Blake House Lane on the East by property of Borah Ebhramjee Fatehbhoy and on the West by the property of Haji Cassam Hajee Hassan Limdiwalla and the said premises are now occupied by the tenents of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhoy and Co.'s solicitors or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A VERY RARE AND UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR GENTLEMEN WHO WANT REALLY VERY ARTISTIC AND ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 11th day of March, 1917, and the following days, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), at "The Cliff" Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, very handsome and unique rich ornamental and rare furniture plated ware, pictures, porcelain China glass ware, clocks, carpets marble and other statues, etc., consisting of some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany cabinets, side-boards, dinning table, wardrobes, bedsteads, sofas, chairs all made to especially selected designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and rest imported from England.

Plated ware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered out from the well-known makers Messrs. Dickens and Jones of England.

Porcelain ware and ornaments consisting of Doulton's Royal Crown Derby, Coalport, Royal Worcester, Minton's, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.

Best Carara marble, and bronze statues and figures.

English and Indian silver ware and carved ivory pieces best English carpets especially made to order and stair-carpets and rugs of best English makes.

Rare oil paintings by well-known painters in massive gold frames and selected other picture in ornamental frames:—

Grandfather and other clocks.

Japanese screens, ornaments and plates.

Finest crystal glass dinner services.

The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by and is the property of Mr. Hormusji Nasherwanji Vakil who is changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view eight days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed property at Victoria Road, Byculla, Known as Mustaffa Timber and Wood Market or New Timber Mart.

Under instructions from Manibai widow and administratrix of the Estate of Lakhmidas Haridas and Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver of the Estate of Jettia Pursbotam appointed in Suit No. 149 of 1902 (Bai Harakh vs. Tribhowandas Pragjee) and the said Manibai and Tribhowandas Pragjee as administratrix and administrator respectively *de bonis non* with the will annexed of the estate of Valabhdas Purshotamdas deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March next, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property.

FIRSTLY:—All that property which is known as "Mustaffa" Timber Mart or new Timber Mart situate at the junction of Victoria Road, and Mount Road, Byculla and consisting of all that Government leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being on the South side of Victoria Road, Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 25234 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the Mount Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Mr. Karsetji Rustomji Kama and partly by the property next hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South by the remaining portion of the Government leasehold premises comprised in and secondly described in an Indenture of lease dated the 23rd December, 1909, and held by the Vendors of the Secretary of State for India under the aforesaid Lease, and on or towards the North by the said Victoria Road and which premises are a portion of Government Leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 63229 square yards or thereabouts comprised in and secondly described in the said Indenture of Lease bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1909, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Lakhmidas Haridas and Rustomji Dhanjibhai Sethna of the other part and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 97, New No. 16331, Old Survey No. 688 and New Survey No. 3657.

SECONDLY:—All that Government leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being on the South side of the Victoria Road at Byculla containing by admeasurement 3716 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 97, New No. 16331, Old Survey No. 688 and New Survey No. 3655 being the hereditaments and premises now held by the Vendors under the said Indenture of lease bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1909, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Lakhmidas Haridas and R. D. Sethna of the other part and firstly described therein and bounded as follows i.e., on or towards the North by the Victoria Road, aforesaid, on or towards the South and West by the property in the occupation of Kharsetji Rustomji Kama and on or towards the East by the premises hereinabove firstly described.

The property at present realises Rs. 1,425 per month by way of ground rent and there is still a large plot to be let which will yield a very good rent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavjee Kamdar and Chotoobhoy Solicitors to the receiver or to the undersigned

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 19th February, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m. **TOMORROW at 6 and 9-30**

Maurice E. Bandman presents the world famous Conjuror.

CHUNG LING SOO

In a Performance of Oriental Splendour and Weird Mysticism
Assisted by Miss SUEE SEEN Supported by
VAUDEVILLE DIRECT FROM LONDON VARIETY THEATRES

TO-NIGHT A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Chung Ling Soo will introduce for the first time in India
THE HUMAN-VOLCANO, THE GIRL IN A BOX, ALLADIN'S LAMP
THE MYSTIC ORANGE TREE, THE BIRTH OF FLOWERS
NEW VARIETIES! EVERY ARTIST IN NEW VAUDEVILLE
Half price Matinee on Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Next Thursday at 6 p. m. CHUNG LING SOO will give a
COMPLETE CONJURING MATINEE ! 2 HOURS BAFFLING MYSTICISM

LAST FEW NIGHTS OF THIS WONDERFUL ATTRACTION.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 "AN AMERICAN'S HOME,"

The Universal Special Feature Serial
written by the
Virile American Author Emerson Hough.

THE

54,000 Feet. **THE BROKEN COIN** 10,000 feet. every week

featuring
The Most Popular and Prominent Figures of

GRACE CUNARD as KITTY GRAY	FRANCIS FORD as COUNT FREDRICK	EDIE POLO as ROLEAUX

The Greatest Sensation of the Season.
SEE IT AT

THE NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Tel. No. 2417.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—Commencing 6-45, 8-45 & 10-45

TO CINE GOERS

For the pick of pictures make a habit of studying the weekly . . . Advts. of the . . .

. OLYMPIA .

It's a habit worth creating; for, there you'll find an unrivalled combination of gripping, sensational and also instructive items.

. OLYMPIA .

. . . ADVERTISES . . .

. Elsewhere in this Paper. .

(S. K. N.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

TO-DAY

5-30 AND 9-30

Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4. Stalls Rs. 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2-8. Balcony Rs. 1-8. Gallery Re. 1 & Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO 5-30 PERFORMANCE.

Plans for to-day's performances Open at the Royal Opera House all day.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

RUDYARD KIPLING

on the Screen at last.

NEXT SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24th

THE EMPIRE

presents
the world-famous Play and Novel

"THE LIGHT THT FAILED"

A PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY IN 5 PARTS.

"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"
the best-known work the world has ever seen.

HELLO! HAVE YOU SEEN
THE
MYSTERIOUS MYSTIC?
THE MYSTERY OF
AL-SIN

THE MYTERIOUS MYSTIC IS MORE MYSTERIOUS THAN ANY MYSTERY IN THE RANGE OF HUMAN INTELLECT!

To see it is to admire it.

To follow it is to enjoy the countless thrills that crowd every episode of this Superserial.

SEE TO-NIGHT AND GET A TASTE.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA,

(East of Olympia) Sandhurst Road.
NIGHTLY: 7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M.
SATURDAYS: PRIZE MATINEE 5-15 P.M.
SUNDAYS: PRIZE MATINEE 3-30 & 5-15 P.M.
HALL PRICES AS USUAL.
(S.K.N.)

TRIVEDI'S HIGHLY SCENTED REGISTERED MANGALORE MEDICATED SNUFF.

To use this Snuff is a sweat pleasure to all. It effects a gigantic remedy to those who are suffering from Hysteria, Inactivity, of brain Headache, Semi-headache, Fistula, Coldl, Catarrh, Beginning of Cataract, and every sort of teeth and mouth disease.

Price per bottle Annas 6; three bottles Re. 1; dozen Rs. 3-12-0.

Sample free postage extra Except this in Trivedi's Factory mentioned below. Snuff prepared Mangalore-Macob, Madras-Rose Maskevda black and yellow ghwateli and yellow grind can be had ready in tin boxes. AGENTS WANTED; Write to:—

A. N. TRIVEDI BROS:
Snuff Merchants,
AHMEDABAD.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb 16th.

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8 000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	4,000
" " Sales of East Indian	...
" " Imports	25,000
Mid. Americans	10.86—2
Egyptian F. G. F.	31.95 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	March 15.68—38 / May 15.81—36
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 15.41—37 / May 15.42—36

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
February	10.31—12
Feb.-March	10 25 —13
March-April	10.26
April-May	10.21
May-June	10.18 —14
June-July	10.13
July-Aug.	10.09
Aug.-Sep	9.87—13
Sept.-Oct.	9.61—11
Oct.-Nov.	9.40—12
Nov.-Dec.	9.32— 2
Dec.-Jan.	9.40—12
Jan.-Feb.	9.38 —11
Feb.-Mar.	9.38

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

	To-day's price.
March	20.70—5
May	19.55 Unchgd.
July	19 30+30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb 16th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7 92
" " Fully Good	8 10
" " Fine	8.35
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8 67
" " Fully Good	8 85
" " Fine	9 10 —5
" Broach Good	9.80
" " Fully Good	10 17
" " Fine	9 25
" Scinde Good	7.82
" " Fully Good	8 00
" " Fine	8 25

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

Indian cloth demand remains dull.

Yarns:—Weak.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Feb. 16th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	14,000
" Forwarded	86.000
" Imports	102.000
" Stock	883,000
Actual Weekly Sales	87,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	...
" " to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York March	15.79— 7
" " May	15.93— 3
Spot Cotton at New York	15.95+10
" " New Orleans	Nominal.
Futures at New Orleans March	15.46+ 2
" " May	15.56+ 3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	78½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	90,000
" Exports to Great Britain	65,000
" " to France and Continent	19,000
" " to Japan	9,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,242 000
" " at Interior Ports	1,120,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 16th.

Bar Silver Spot	38 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:— Quiet—featureless.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 months	5 1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	5 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " 6	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	52—½
Supee Paper 3½%	43 Unchgd
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	63½
Government Securities 3%	54½+½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 16th

5½% 1925—1928..	84½+½
4½% 1925—1945..	89½+½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 16th

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Afloat paid	39/9

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Afloat paid	39

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Afloat Sellers	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Sold Jan.-Feb. Sellers	93
Rapeseed, Yellow Gunerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	91/6
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Nominal	95

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar Sellers	112
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Not offered Nominal	115

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£145½
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	140
Copper Brasiers	—
Yellow Metal	—
Hard Spelter Nominal	43½

PRODUCE.

Opals:—Cargus to Bombay Usual.— Nominal

London, Feb. 15th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	22/9
Do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	22/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	24/9
Do. do. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	25
Do. do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	25/1

London, Feb. 16th.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Value	3/4½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	3/1

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

The silver market is steady and in the absence of London telegram business is limited.

English Bar Gold 25 nominal.
Shield Sovereign 16-6.
Dragon 15-13.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 92-8.
Silver 1st Sett 93-2
Silver 2nd Sett 93-5.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Telegraphic Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
3 Months Sight Francs 194½
30 days sight Hongkong 169½.
30 days sight Shanghai 266½.
60 days sight Japan 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.
4 per cent Conversion Loan is quoted at 86.

SHARE.

The market for mill shares was steady with moderate amount of business passing.

For March delivery Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,450 to 1,470, Madhavjees from 1,550 to 1,570, Fazulbhoys from 610 to 620, Nagpurs from 2,170 to 2,190, Swadeshis from 1,680 to 1,690, Currimbhoys from 300 to 305, Crescents from 197½ to 202½, Indian Bleeching from 257/8 to 265, Indore Malwa from 335 to 342½.

Pearls were steady at 435, Simplex at 625, Kasturchands at 970 and Davids at 452½.

Tata Iron ordinaries improved to 220 exright and deferreds were steady at 910 and ordinaries at 265 cum right. Shivrajpurs were steady at 42/8, Katni ord at 245 and defds at 810.

Bombay Burmas declined to 962/8, and Alcocks to 910.

The market closed quiet but steady.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 15th Feb 1917, as compared with the statement of 15th Feb. 1916.

LIABILITIES.	15th Feb. 1916. Rs.	15th Feb. 1917. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lakhs " Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,60,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	51,66,000	1,47,99,000
Sundries	78,000	2,25,000
Total Rs.	68,44,000	166,84,000

ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	27,05,000	44,04,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	16,62,000	57,76,000
Bills Discounted	22 01,000	13,51,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	1,10,000	1,07,000
Sundries	64,000	3,64,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Exchequer Bonds, Trust, Improvement Trust Municipal Bonds, Debentures etc.	27,92,000	46.82.000
Total Rs.	68,44,000	166,84,000

THE PIECE-GOODS TABULATION.

Owing to an oversight on the part of the Printer the tabulation shewing the course of prices of piece-goods from the beginning of the War up to date, was omitted in our issue of Saturday last, and will be found in to-day's issue.

THE COURSE OF PRICES OF PIECE-GOODS.

STANDARD CLOTHS.	A 1-8-14	B 24-10-14	C 9-1-15	D 8-1-16	E 2-12-16	F 16 2-17
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—						
Ralli's "Fari" No. 2000 ..	5 14 6	5 7 0	5 4 0	6 4 0	9 0 0	7 12 0
" 100000 ..	6 13 0	6 9 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	9 1 0
Dewhurst's "Rupee" No. 5 ..	7 4 0	7 2 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	10 6 0
" "BBB" ..	9 2 0	9 0 0	9 2 0	9 4 0	13 0 0	12 8 0
Bates' No. 12838 ..	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 5 0	9 8 0	13 0 0	12 10 0
GREY JACONETS—						
Ralli's No. 18	3 9 6	3 6 0	3 0 0	4 1 6	6 0 0	5 0 0
GREY MULLS— ..						
Ralli's No. 1030	0 14 6	0 13 3	0 13 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 5 6
GREY DRILLS—						
Peppered "Dragon" ..	10 8 6	11 0 0	10 9 0	12 6 0	18 14 0	15 11 0
Ralli's "Musjid" No. 425 ..	7 4 0	7 1 0	6 14 0	8 4 0	12 0 0	8 14 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—						
Ralli's No. 9889	7 6 0	7 12 0	7 8 0	9 2 0	12 12 0	11 0 0
Liepman's No. 1500 ..	10 5 0	10 8 0	10 2 0	11 12 0	17 0 0	14 8 0
Horrockses' "O" ..	10 4 0	11 8 0	10 8 0	11 0 0	15 8 0	15 8 0
" "AO" ..	20 8 0	20 12 0	20 0 0	22 14 0	33 0 0	33 0 0
H.B.T.C. "40,000" ..	12 6 6	18 0 0	13 4 0	17 4 0	17 4 0	17 4 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS— ..						
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090 ..	2 0 9	2 0 6	2 0 6	2 9 0	4 0 0	3 1 0
" " 1900.. ..	1 11 0	1 10 6	1 8 0	2 2 0	3 1 0	2 7 0
" " 39620 T.B. ..	2 14 9	2 14 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	5 0 0	4 6 0
Graham's 88/8888 ..	2 3 6	2 3 6	2 3 0	2 10 0	4 5 0	3 4 0
" "Tippoo" W/WWW ..	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 8 0	3 1 0	4 10 0	3 12 0
Greaves' 8000 T. B. ..	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 1 6	3 9 0	5 4 0	4 10 0
Ritchie's 3500/4510/5520 ..	1 14 6	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 5 6	3 15 0	2 12 0
WHITE MULLS—						
Ralli's 6/60/600	4 2 6	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 7 0	6 6 0	5 10 0
" 6000	4 14 6	4 14 0	4 15 0	5 3 0	7 2 0	6 6 0
" 50/55/60	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	5 6 0	4 12 0
" 88	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	4 3 0	6 4 0	5 3 0
Ritchie's 975	3 5 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 7 0	5 12 0	5 6 0
" 615	3 3 6	3 0 0	2 15 0	3 6 0	6 0 0	4 14 0
" 66999	2 11 6	2 12 0	2 11 0	3 1 0	5 2 0	4 2 0
" 86999	2 15 6	3 0 0	2 15 0	3 5 0	5 7 0	4 7 0
Greaves' 5060	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 14 6	3 3 6	2 10 0
Fleming's 8080	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 12 6	3 3 0	2 12 0

A.—Normal basis at the beginning of the War.
B.—Panic caused by the "Emden" after "Dewali."
C.—Lowest prices through financial stringency and heaviest stocks and American Cotton at 4-25d.
D.—Beginning of speculative rise.
E.—Highest prices through speculation.
F.—Present rates through reaction.

BIRDS OF THE SAME FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER

And while there is exception to every general rule yet the Sweets of

HARIDAS VALJEE

Grant Road, BOMBAY

do show pretty much the taste that a Sweet ought to have.

M. M. KOPTI & Co.

48, Custom House Road, Fort—BOMBAY.

All kinds of MARBLE AND TILES MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS.

Apply for Catalogue and Price List to D. P. No. 20.

CITY SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

Tutors of:—

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING

BEST BRITISH MAKE RIBBONS, CARBONS AND ALL TYPEWRITER AND DUPLICATOR SUPPLIES.

Typecopying work done neatly and accurately.

Sole Agents for:—

Empire Typewriter

821, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever, Sterling Silver Rs. 30/

Ditto with Radium Dial Rs. 35/

Catalogue on application.

MADORINA WATCH Co., Ltd.

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

S. A. KANDASWAMY PILLAI,

Wonderful Muligai (Root) Gift by a Swamji.

Cures all Sorts of Ailments in a day and acts like a charm.

Testimonia s are pouring in.

For particulars apply to—

S. A. KANDASWAMY PILLAI.

Sheltupalaiyam, Coimbatore Dist., S. INDIA

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 12th of Sheherevar, 1286.
Hindu: 12th of Magh Vad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 26th of Rubee-ul-Akhir, 1335.
Sunrise: 7h. 7m.; Sunset: 6h. 39m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Convocation to confer the degree of LL.D. on the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20,

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo, at 6 and 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo, at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Empire Theatre: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 35 & 24	

Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BOMBAY B. P. SCOUTS

Orders for the week ending Saturday 24th instant:—

Wednesday 21st.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Instructions in 1st Aid Ambulance and 2nd Class Tests, Clubs Scout Law and knots.

Friday 23rd.—Full uniform parade. Fall in on Maidan at 4-45 p.m. sharp, to proceed to D. S. M's house for Anniversary day celebrations. All P/L's to attend on Wednesday, and a give exact number expected. No leave except on Medical Certificate.

Saturday 24th.—Details issued later.

Appointments.—Scout Finan to be Actg. Second of Beaver Patrol.

Enrolments.—Scout Fett to Kangaroo Patrol.

Orderly P/L.—P/L Banks.

Remarks.—The Officers of the troop hope that the troop will attend in full strength on Fridad 23rd to celebrate six years formation of the Troop. All badges to be worn. Ceremonial uniform.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A. S. M. in charge.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Feb. 17.

Riding School.—Riding School daily (except Tuesday) for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, at 7-15 a.m.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Tuesday, the 20th instant at 7-30 a.m. Rendezvous Jackal Club Flats. Train leaves Church Gate 6-35 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

Operations will cease about 11a.m. Members' chargers should be sent out over night to camp. Forage will be provided, picketing ropes to be provided by members.

"C" and "D" Troops.—Riding School at Santa Cruz at 7 a.m. on Friday, the 23rd instant. Dress Drill order.

Profiiency Class.—Proficiency Class for N. C. Officers and men will be held under Major Wallis (I.A.) at the Volunteer Club on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of the ensuing week at 6-15 p.m.

NOTICE.

Registration.—Members are requested to note that they must register personally at Police Headquarters before March 2nd, 1917.

F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Ligh Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Instructions have been received that the whole Corps is to be medically inspected, for this purpose the Medical Officer will attend at Headquarters as follows:—

Wednesday 21st instant, at 7 p.m. No. 1 and 5 Provisional Coys.
Thursday 22nd instant, at 7 p.m. No. 2 Coy.
Friday 23rd instant, at 7 p.m. E .E. Coy.

Every member and all recruits must attend at time and date specified.

P. H. RETALLICK, Capt.,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Feb. 17.

566. Proficiency Class.—Candidates will parade on Tuesdays and Thursdays (morning) 7-15 a.m. and on Wednesdays and Fridays at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters. Pencils and Note Books to be brought on all parades. Dress.—Optional.

567. Musketry.—The Range is allotted as follows:—

Tuesday Feb. 20th "C" Coy.
Wednesday morning Feb. 21st, Cadets "K" Coy.
Wednesday afternoon Feb. 21st, Cadets "I" Coy.
Thursday Feb. 22nd, "D" Coy. practice for Cup shoot.
Friday Feb. 23rd, Reservists.
Saturday Feb. 24th, Reservists.
Sunday, Feb. 25th Casuals, any Company.
Monday Feb. 26th, Casuals any Company.
Tuesday Feb. 27th, "D" Coy. Cup Shoot.
Wednesday Feb. 28th, Casuals.

There are still a number of men who have not completed musketry. Officers Commanding Coys. should apply for dates (morning or afternoon) on which their men can complete.

568. Competition.—The Leslie Cup Competition will be held on Sunday Feb. 25th. Instructions have been issued to Officers Commanding Companies.

569. Inspection.—The Inspection parade ordered for the 20th instant (vide Programme for Feb. 1917) is cancelled.

570. Extract from Station Orders dated 13th Feb. 1917 is republished for information:—

No. 108. Dress.—India Army Order No. 124 dated 5th February 1917 is republished:—

Army Council Instruction No. 2153 of 1916 is republished for the information and compliance of all concerned with reference to India Army Order No. 305 of 1916.

"Wearing of "Sam Browne" Belt. The "Sam Browne" Belt (brown leather) will be worn by Officers on all occasions with Service Dress uniform. At least one brace will always be worn with the belt. The frog will only be worn when the sword is worn."

571. Parades:—

"C" Coy. Tuesday 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

Recruits, Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"F" Coy. Every Monday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill Order.

"G" Coy. Thursday Feb. 22nd at the Gymkhana 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Shirts and Shorts. Members should note that the parade is on Thursday not Tuesday.

572. Registration Ordinance.—All members to whom this Ordinance applies, must register personally at the Head-Police Office, Crawford Market between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. before the 2nd March. Registration papers will not be issued from and cannot be received at Battalion Orderly Room.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Feb. 19.

172. Parades.—Instructional parades will be held at Headquarters on Mondays and Wednesdays until further orders at 5-30 p.m.

"E" Company will parade at the Engineering at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday until further notice.

173. Buglers.—There will be bugle practice at Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays until further orders.

174. First Aid. The First Aid class will be held at Headquarters at 6 p.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays until further orders.

175. Miniature range.—Monday 19th and Wednesday 21st Miniature Rifle Club at 7-30 a.m.

Friday 23rd and Saturday 24th, Officers Revolver competition at 8 a.m.

176. Rifle meeting.—The following is the result of match IX:—

1. Corpl. Irani's team "C" Coy. Rs. 42 and Ch. Plate.
2. Capt. Cree Brown's team "E" Coy. Rs. 28.
3. Sergt. Robertson's team "A" Coy. Rs. 14.

177. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held at Headquarters on Friday 9th March 1917 at 5-45 p.m. Dress, Uniform.

178. Military service.—All members of the Corps resident in Poona Collectorate who are European British Subjects and are not Government servants or Railway employees should apply to Headquarters at once for Form A of the Registration Ordinance, 1917.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of the Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Railway Vols. will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Princess Mary Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6.

LATE MR. GOKHALE'S PORTRAIT.

The unveiling of the portrait of the late Mr. Gokhale at the Elphinstone College has been fixed for Wednesday 21st instant at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), and not at 6 p.m. as previously intimated. Sir Narayen Chandavarkar will preside.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

A meeting of the friends and sympathisers of the Servants of India Society will be held this evening at the Society's Home, Sandhurst, Road, at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.), to celebrate the second anniversary of the death of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt., will preside and Dr. Sir Stanley Reed, Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. N. M. Samarth and Mr. D. G. Dalvi will be among the speakers.

ALHAMBRA CINEMA.

The most popular and thrilling serial of "Broken Coin" is now for the third time screened on the Alhambra Cinema solely to the fact that the marvellous ingenuity of feats and gripping interest of the world-renowned characters of Franues Ford and Grace Cunard has created a sensation to the Cinema loving public in the past. Though it is a pure repetition, yet the public never misses this golden opportunity to recall the most aweinspiring plot of this narrative which has really made a havoc of all the tragic features screened. Every reel wears on aspect of pleasure and adoration to the spectators and depicts such high imaginations and vibrates every nerve as hazardous feats which are believed to be impracticable for human beings to carry out are solved with effective operations by these known characters.

PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers oblige me with replies to the following queries?

1. Why are the prices of wines and spirits being worked up now and again by these wholesale dealers?
2. Is there a shortage of them in Bombay or in Bond?
3. Are these wine merchants at liberty to inflate prices at their sweet pleasure and will?
4. Have the consumers no remedy?
5. Has the Government no power to prevent the raising of prices?

Bombay, 16th February, 1917.

A MIDDLE CLASS MAN.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m 11 a.m. 9 p.m 4 p.m and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahs....	29.943	Inch.
Temperature of Air	78.5	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.7	,,
Deg Point	68.7	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.723	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Monday—10)	0.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1	,,
Minimum.....do.....	70.9	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.NW.NNW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	141 Miles.	

CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain H S O Ashington, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut L C Colebrook, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut S A Dickson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D N O N Humphrey-Davy, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut L L Kellie, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G A Lutener, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R W Satchwell, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W J Godfrey, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut R D French, Londons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W E Pike, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J Reid, Highland Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain M G Donahoo, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A M Thorman, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Lieut J Baxindine-Reypert, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain D O Bircham, Hampshires.
Lieut K B Brigham, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G A J Burdon-Sanderson, Northumberlands.
Major C H David, Field Artillery.
Captain A G De Bunsen, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A Earl, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W S Hamilton, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H D Lees, Borders.
Captain E McCawley, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut D W Mackrell, Honourable Artillery Company.
Captain G M Moore, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut K K Pelton, Leinsters.
Captain J F Rabino, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F J Routledge, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W A Savage, Leicesters.
Captain W A E Stamp, Devons.
Captain J E W Wheatley, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel C R P Winser, South Lancashires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut F H Bronskill, Flying Corps.
Captain A P V Daly, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut E D Spicer, Flying Corps.

KILLED.

Captain G E Barclay, Lancasters.
Captain H H A Cooke, Connaughts.
Captain B J C Dudley, Dorsets.
Lieut J H Macgregor, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut H A Sloan, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut B J Wilkinson, Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut B La T Foster, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A C Taylor, Suffolks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C C Beale, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J S Boal, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut R E Spinney, General List.

WOUNDED.

Rev J M Connor, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut A C Fry, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W M Glendinning, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut N Winter, Sussex.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut S Smith, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Major R D Gardner, Seaforths.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

The following names of British officers appear in the 310th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

R F A: 2nd-Lieut C Saunders.

WOUNDED.

East Surreys: 2nd-Lieut C W Holroyd Sergeant; South Lancashires: Captains H B St John, P W Ward; Welsh Regiment: 2nd-Lieut T Lewis; Connaught Rangers: 2nd-Lieut W R P Best; Army Chaplains Department: Rev W R F Addison; I A: Major R L Bignell.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 17th February 1917 was 30 146 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The market for jute mill shares opened quiet with prices lower than those reported yesterday and there was less inquiry in evidence. Coal shares continued quite steady with an upward tendency and with more buyers entering the market. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 19/4, 19/8; Bhulanbarares 47; Bhalgora 38, 37/12; Damuda 2; Reliance 53, 53/8; Royal 5, 5/4; Sowardih 13/4; Standard (ord) 42, 42/4.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 200, Bharnagore (ord) 162, Clive (ord) 134, Northbrook (ord) 29/4, 29/8; Standard (ord) 320.

Tea:—Durrung 62, 63.

Miscellaneous:—Murree Brewery 170.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 68 to 68/4 and small lots were done at Rs. 69 to 69/4.

The Burma Government has appointed a Committee in regard to the prohibition of export of food stuffs from the United Kingdom with the object of framing statements of essential imported food stuffs for Burma for 1917, excluding all articles that can be obtained from sources other than the United Kingdom. The public have been asked to submit by the 19th February to the Chairman of the Committee (Financial Commissioner, Burma), any suggestions there might be, for the inclusion of the items in the list of essential food stuffs.

WEATHER REPORT

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA Feb. 17.

The weather has been dry. Conditions are slightly unsettled in Assam and the south Peninsula. The temperature continues unsually high in north west India.

Forecast:—No great change.

SIMLA, Feb. 18.

No rainfall of importance has occurred. The temperature remains very high over north-west India where many stations report more than ten degrees above normal. At severtl stations in Kashmir, the excess is more than fifteen degrees

Forecast:—Dry weather.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	17	m 6 5	24 5	17	m 1 14	22 4
		8 37a	25 11		1 3a	17 8
Sun.	18	m 7 44	24 9	18	m 2 41	21 4
		9 30a	27 3		2 19a	16 11
Mon.	19	m 9 5	25 9	19	m 3 37	19 11
		10 15a	28 6		3 20a	16 0
Tues.	20	m 10 7	27 0	20	m 4 21	18 5
		10 55a	29 6		4 13a	15 4
Wed.	21	m 10 59	28 2	21	m 5 0	16 11
		11 33a	29 2		5 0a	14 10
Thur.	22	m 11 47	29 1	22	m 5 38	15 8
					5 44a	14 10
Fri.	23	m 0 10	30 6	23	m 6 16	14 13
		0 32a	29 6		6 26a	15 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 17 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 6m.	,, 6h. 40m
,, 18 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 6m.	,, 6h. 40m
,, 19 (Monday)	,, 7h. 5m.	,, 6h. 40m
,, 20 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 5m.	,, 6h. 41m
,, 21 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 4m.	,, 6h. 41m
,, 22 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 4m.	,, 6h. 42m
,, 23 (Friday)	,, 7h. 3m.	,, 6h. 42m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1917 Jan. 30th	6h. 31.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	1917 Feb. 7th	2h. 58.4m. a.m.
Last Quarter	,, 15th	7h. 23.2m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 17th February 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north Punjab and normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in slight excess in the extreme western districts

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature continues in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. Conditions remain slightly unsettled in north-west India and temperature continues above normal to the west of a line joining Bombay and Jhansi.

A few showers are possible in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 17th of February 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (16th Feb.)	68.5	52.2	94	..	7.43	—1.08
Jask	78.6	65.6	68	..	4.20	1.29
Muscat						
Do. (16th Feb.)	83.9	71.7	81	..	3.05	0.42
PUNJAB						
Multan	83.5	56.0	76	..	0.23	—0.79
Rawalpindi	70.1	46.7	53	..	0.64	—4.51
Lahore	81.8	52.1	74	..	0.12	—2.02
Hissar	88.5	53.2	76	..	0.57	
Ambala	80.7	48.1	91	..	0.45	—3.75
Delhi	79.7	55.3	80	..	0.85	—1.24
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	83.7	57.6	60	..	0.46	—0.77
Mainpuri	80.2	53.2	90	..	1.56	—0.43
Jhansi	86.4	57.6	73	..	2.14	0.81
Cawnpore	79.4	54.1	81	..	3.87	2.33
Allahabad	81.3	53.7	77	..	2.88	1.06
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	88.9	57.2	67	..	0.09	—0.65
Karachi	78.6	69.1	78	..	0.18	—0.91
Ajmer	89.2	54.8	48	..	0	—0.96
Jaipore	89.5	58.1	38	..	0.41	—0.60
Kotah	94 0	61.2	45	..	0.12	—0.55
Mount Abu	77.5	63.4	50	..	0.41	—0.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	62.7	79	..	0.53	0.19
Dwarka	78.3	72.0	84	..	0	—0 58
Veraval	84.1	63.1	52	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	93.2	55.1	79	..	0.02	—0.40
Bhavnagar Para	96.0	64.0	84	..	0	—0.43
Surat	96.5	64.1	64	..	0	—0.31
Ahmedabad	97.0	62.7	58	..	1.04	0.71
Deesa	94.0	58.8	67	..	1.15	0.75
Neemuch	92.7	57.0	41	..	1.13	0.51
Indore	91.8	57.2	48	..	1.76	1.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.5	52.7	69	..	5.23	3.8
Saugor	88.6	58.8	27	..	3.06	1.29
Hoshangabad	89.1	55.4	80	..	4.66	3.29
Khandawa	96.1	58.2	63	..	1.68	0.27
Akola	93.2	57.0	51	..	4.67	3.65
Amraoti	91.3	61.8	42	..	4.11	2.40
Nagpur	90.0	56.8	61	..	5.67	3.78
Chanda	88.5	58.0	71	..	4.64	3.02
Ra pur	87.5	61.6	63	..	5.92	4.63
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	71.9	74	..	2.40	1.85
Ratnag r	87.5	69.1	55	..	8 65	7.96
Marmugao	88.1	71.1	75	..	5.50	4.31
Karwar	87.4	67.1	87	..	9 68	7.75
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.4	58.2	37	..	1.65	0.85
Ahmednagar	90.2	55.7	43	..	2.08	0.81
Poona	91.6	58.5	69	..	2.95	1.83
Sholapur	93.8	61.8	39	..	9.16	7.67
Bijapur	91.0	58.3	49	..	9.80	8.57
Belgaum	88.3	60.8	50	..	12.56	9.64
Aurangabad	91.7	58.7	36	..	2.05	0.92
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.9	60.7	59	..	3 21	2.24
Hyderabad	85.5	61.1	68	..	3.99	2.58
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.5	70.1	60	..	6.27	2.91
Calicut	88.2	71.2	82	..	6.20	—0.12
Dochra	90.5	70.5	63	..	4.84	—4.11
Colombo	88.7	73.5	82	..	14.77	—7.09
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.3	65.5	92	..	11.06	4.47
Bellary	88.6	64.6	48	..	5.73	3.50
Cuddapah	89.3	65.3	35	..	4.87	0.13
Madras	84.9	65.2	83	..	18.52	—1.64
Bangalore	83.2	56.8	53	..	11.10	7.45
Coimbatore	87.9	59.9	69	..	7.36	2.08
Trichinopoly	90.9	66.6	77	..	3.38	—5.29
Nagapatam	83.4	67.9	97	..	16.40	—12.62

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC FOR

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

By which Diabetic patients suffering from any long standing period and given up by English and Indian Physicans, are radically cured, is distributed GRATIS to Diabetic Patients in Benares daily.

Out-door Patients have to pay Rs. 3-4 for one week's doses and for four weeks' Rs. 10-6 with postage and packing etc. Full amount will be refunded in case of failure. Though it is not fallible still it is written for the satisfaction of patients.

The Specific is to be taken for 4 to 7 weeks according to constitution.

Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBS only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effect.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Diabetes appears after recovery till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares during the treatment or they take the specific at their home.

Improvement appears on the very First Day of commencing the Specific.

Testimonials are sent free.

Address:—

K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Near Post Office Shivala, Benares City,
U. P. India.

Note:—Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

TO PLEASE YOU

IS OUR FOREMOST AIM—

Therefore, when Olympia puts up a programme, it disregards its cost; because it must entertain you in the highest form! And when Olympia says it is entertaining, it's true honour bright!

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

THE BECKONING TRAIL

6000 ft. of magnificent settings with exciting, absorbing and tense situations. It charms the eye, thrills the heart and moralises.

THE SOCIAL PIRATES

The Modern Series erial.

Each Episode a complete Story. Beautiful actresses and a masterly plot (Episode 7) 3000 ft.

EVENTS EVERYWHERE

The up-to-date news budget.

COME, SEE & JUDGE THIS BILL.

Saturdays & Sundays Matinees at 5-15 p. m.

Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD (West).

N.B.—Owing to unforeseen circumstances the "Grip of Evil" has been temporarily suspended. "The Beckoning Trail" takes its place this week.

(S. K. N.)

FOR Re. I

100 visiting cards and one Calendar FREE.

We undertake to supply the above cards of good white ivory quality with your name neatly printed thereon upto the end of this month.

CROWN ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
Elphinstone Circle,
NEXT TO KEMP & Co.,
Fort, BOMBAY.

TEL. No. 2730.

GREAT MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL

INDIANS AND THE DEFENCE FORCE.

THE NATIONAL DEMAND.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

THE NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ABOLITION

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

The Town Hall was crowded yesterday to its utmost capacity on the occasion of the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, convened by the Bombay Presidency Association, to give expression to their views on the subject of the enlistment of Indians in the army and to protest against the proposed continuance of the system of indentured labour in Fiji and some of the other Colonies and to demand its early abolition. The proceedings of the meeting were announced to commence at 5 p.m., but fully more than three hours before the time appointed, people were seen wending their way towards the Town Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity by 4-30 p.m., and those who subsequently came had to stand outside on the verandah and the steps of the Hall. It was without doubt one of the most crowded meetings ever held in the Town Hall. It was attended by leading members of all the communities in Bombay and the proceedings were conducted with the utmost enthusias. (Loud cheers) greated the arrival of Mr. Wacha and other well-known gentlemen.

Among those present were:

Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw, and Lady Petit, Lady Mehta, Sir Balachandra Krishna. Mr. Bal Gangadar Tilak. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Miss Hamabai F. Petit, Miss Shirin M. Cursetjee, the Hon. Mr. Shariff Dewjee Kanjee the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Hon. Mr. Purshothamdas Thakordas, the Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh. Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bakadurji, Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Mr. H. A. Wadya, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, Mr. N. P. Mody, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarakadas, Mr. Rustomji J. Broacha, Mr. Hiralal, D. Nanavaty, Mr. S. G. Banker, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahamad Khan, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Dhunjibai Bomanji Petit, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. Omar Sobani, Comruddin Amiruddin, Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Mr. Shaffi Tyabji, Mr. Shums Tyabjee, Mr. Aliakbhar Fyzee and Mr. C. M. Cursetjii.

At the outset, Mr. N. M. Samarth one of the Honorary Secretaries to the Presidency Association, announced that the Hon. Mr. Wacha, President of the Association, had received telegrams from all parts of the Presidency, expressing hearty agreement with the objects of the meeting. This, Mr. Samarth said, showed that the meeting had evoked enthusiasm not only in Bombay but throughout the Presidency (Applause). He read the names of the places from which the telegrams had been received. These were the Gujerat Sabha of Ahmedabad, the Deccan Sabha of Poona, and the District Congress Committees of District Associations of Khandesh, Broach, Karachi, Surat, Hubli, Nagar and Ratnagiri.

HON. MR. D. E. WACHA.

The Hon. Mr. Dinshah E. Wacha, addressing the assembly, said:

To us it is a source of the highest satisfaction, in common with our countrymen in all parts of the Empire, to record the new departure which the Government of India has just taken in their military policy. We cordially welcome the announcement made by his Excellency the Viceroy regarding the enrolment of Indians in their own units for general military service in India during the War (Applause). Of course, it goes without saying that the measure contemplated is tentative in its character, exceedingly circumscribed, and withal accompanied by that overcautiousness which is the outstanding feature of every new policy of the Government of India. But however circumscribed and however cautious, we gladly welcome it because it is a sagacious step in the right direction and in harmony with the long cherished wishes and sentiments of our people (Cheers.) Carried out in a spirit of generous trust the measure is full of unlimited potentiality for the permanance of British rule in India and the solidarity of the great British Empire as a whole on a footing of absolute equality without distinction of race and colour. Trust in a people has been recognised in all free and civilised states of the world as the fundamental axiom of sagacious and successful statesmanship. This terrible war, which we all earnestly hope to end in the decisive victory of the Allies, has demonstrated to the world how the Indian soldiers have fought on the battle-fields of Central Europe, Egypt and Mesopotamia, shoulder to shoulder with their British and Colonial brethern in arms, and what heroism and dash, what endurance and patriotism have they displayed in struggles the most arduous and desperate (Loud cheers). We may fully expect that the same manly virtues and the same fire of patriotism will distinguish the volunteer army. (Applause). But the country expects that later on this army will be a permanent territorial one for defensive and offensive purposes, provided it is eventually placed on a footing of equality, accorded the same status and privileges as the British Army, and manned exclusively by the sons of the soil as Commissioner Officers. (Hear, hear). In this connection it may be useful to remember that we have in British India and the Native States, roundly speaking, 60 millions of adult males between the ages of 20 and 45, who could be enlisted. Imagine what a tower of strength they will constitute. (Cheers.)

VICEROY'S INITIATIVE.

Meanwhile let us express our heartfelt gratitude for the initial step the government of his Excellency Lord Chelmsford has taken in this direction. Let us fervently hope that it may be the glad harbinger of that brighter day for the rulers and the ruled alike. Whenever it arrives, I am sure it will be an epoch in the annals of India, adding a new page, everyway brighter, to British Indian History. (Cheers).

As to the controversy on the Indentured Labour legislation of the future, it has been so exhaustively threshed out with no little animation and indignation in the Press and on public platforms all over the country that I deem it superfluous to say aught more on it. It has been justly condemned and we all confidently hope that after the consensus of Indian public opinion, so emphatically and indignantly articulated, the Government of India will not allow the existing legislation to stand a day longer than is necessary on the Indian Statute book (Hear, hear). Neither is it at all necessary to substitute any fresh legislation later on as is contemplated. The number of emigrants proceeding to the Colonies is altogether negligible and it is inadvisable to frame any law for the protection of those few, if any, who may choose to emigrate of their own free will and accord.

IMMORALITY OF PLANTERS.

The history of alien planters, be it in India itself or in the Colonies, is a dismal history of lawlessness and moral infamy during the last three quarters of a century. From the days of the Reverend Long who exposed the iniquities of the indigo planters of Behar to our own day, aye, to this very hour, when Mr. Andrews has related the unpardonable misdeeds of the Fiji planters from his personal experience, it has been one long chapter but the blacket of the black (Shame). It would fill a thick volume of many thousand pages were some unprejudiced and impartial historian to search existing records and describe the iniquities, the lawlessness, the immorality of planters in the Colonies and in India. They were tolerated because the inherent moral consciousness of the Indian manhood and womanhood had not been so actively and passionately aroused as it has been these last few years. But let me recall to your mind here a passage from the radical "Pall Mall Gazette" of the early Eighties, then edited by "honest" John Morley and the puritanic Stead: "We are peopling the world with the most venturesome of our children and also, it must be added, *with the most lawless and unscrupulous of our race*. Everywhere they come into rough contact with the aboriginal inhabitants of lands which they colonise and the savages go to the wall. It is the duty of the Imperial Government to follow the adventurers with its authority and to restrain the violent impulses of its hardy frontiersmen. Where it is impossible for us to be a terrestrial providence for the native we can at least act as the outdoor conscience of the colourists, reminding them in the midst of stress and strain of local temptations of the higher law of rightfi of morality and of justice." May we inquire where may be that higher law of justice, of morality and right? Does it exist in those Colonies where the helpless Indian coolies are by a variety of means seduced to emigrate? Has not Fiji by its lawlessness, unscrupulosity and debased morality of a most abominable character put itself out of Court? Will it be right on the part of the Government of Great Britain and India to show any forbearance or indulgence to the settlers there—settlers who have shocked and outraged the entire Manhood and Womanhood of India by their degrading and brutal lust, not to speak of their other acts of oppression. ("Shame.") But I need detain you any longer. The country has justly condemned in no uncertain tone the gross evils arising from the Indentured Labour legislation which is but an euphemism for the rankest and grossest slavery. There can be no tinkering and no mending of that enactment. Neither there can be any compromise. It is now a question of higher morality only. And the only straightforward and statesmanlike course for the Government of India is to repeal the obnoxious Act without any unnecessary delay. Let us pray, we of this great public meeting, the Government to vindicate the principles of justice and morality in the eyes of the world of Humanity and Righteousness. Let them show by their swift and determined action that in the governance of this Great Dependency they are actuated by that noble policy which declares that "Righteousness alone exalteth a nation." (Cheers). With these words I call upon Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar to move the first resolution. (Loud Applause.)

SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar moved the first resolution:

(*a*) That the Public Meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its great satisfaction at the announcement made by H. E. the Viceroy proposing to enrol Indians in their own units for general Military Service in India for the duration of the war; and this meeting trusts that in respect of commissioned rank, status, prospects and training the Indians enrolled will be placed on a footing of perfect equality with the European British subjects of the Crown and in that belief urges upon the people to respond wholeheartedly to the call for the Defence of the Empire.

(*b*) This meeting further urges that it is absolutely necessary to create a Territorial Indian Army for each division of the several Provinces manned by Indian Officers as a permanent measure.

(c) This meeting also urges that Indians should be immediately admitted in the existing armies on equal terms with their British fellow-subjects, both as to admission and commissions.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar said:

My first word in moving this Resolution shall be one of hearty and humble acknowledgement of our profound gratitude to his Excellency the Viceroy for inaugurating an era of new life for us in the history of British India by opening careers of military service to Indians of the Middle and Higher classes, so long prayed for by them. In his speech in the Legislative Council announcing that wholesome charge his Excellency declared that the change was in accordance with the wide desire of the Indians to serve their country. He felt confident that a great response would be made to the call. That desire and the call have not been, mere matters of sentiment but stand on a bedrock of fact with regard to the Defence of India. It is now nearly 70 years since that great soldier Sir Henry Lawrence regretted in the interests of the British Indian Empire that the Indian Army afforded no outlet for the energies of native officers of superior courage and ability. (Cheers) About forty years ago Lord Roberts (Cheers) amongst some of the highest British authorities in India deplored how difficult it was becoming to obtain recruits for the Indian Army amongst even the martial races of the Punjab, Oudh and the Deccan owing to the absence of sufficient inducements in point of pay and prospects and how the martial spirit was decaying in the country.

In 1885 attention was drawn, by General Hardinge, then Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, in his farewell order, in effect to the fact that the Indian Army was becoming more and more unattractive among the people of the soil, and Government had to resort to such foreign Tribes as the Baluchis and the Afghans. When a crisis threatened on the North-Western Frontier in 1885, the Government of India wished to form new battalions and had to turn to Nepal and Sikkim outside its own Territory for recruitment. The danger of that to the Empire was then pointed out publicly by the late Raja Sir T. Madhaorao that the Indian army war becoming less national. This defect which has robbed the Indian Army of its attractions has now been removed by Lord Chelmsford whose performance for the moment has been greater than his promise. His call to us is the opportunity for our consecration. The Resolution before you says that we consecrate ourselves for the purposes of the Viceroy's call in the faith that the boon of military service means the boon of Commissioned ranks for Indians and equality of treatment in their case with the European British subjects. That is the sense in which I read the Viceroy's announcement, I have no doubt that any ambiguity will be cleared in that light, and that this boon declared so far for the period of the war will be passed into a permanent measure, in the form of a territorial Indian army manned by Indian officers. (Applause).

TIME FOR ACTION.

This is no time for words. It is a time for action in obedience to the Viceroy's call. Let us, with all the might of loyalty and love for the Country and the Crown gather round the new banner. No country can have noble thoughts and noble lives where, as has been said, "Men change swords for ledgers and desert the student's bower for gold." The soldier and the scholar raise the country's soul. In his life of that great soldier Sir George White, Sir Mortimer Durand points out that "the British Empire in India has been built up with the willing and faithfull help of Indian soldiers" (Cheers) and so maintained. And so alone it shall be maintained. The call in that behalf has come to us now from the Viceroy. Now is the hour of our trial and the test of our worth. Let us, Indians strive to prove under this new life of military service that while it is honourable to die for the hearth stone we deem it far more honorable to serve and, if need be die for the State. (Loud Applause).

MR. H. A. WADYA.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. H. A. Wadya who said that the boon at which the Chairman and Sir Narayan had expressed their satisfaction was not half what India deserved by the sacrifices made by her sons. Indians were to be enrolled in their own units for general military service in India for the duration of the war. They trusted that in respect of Commissioned rank, status, prospects and training the Indians would be placed on a footing of perfect equality with the European British subjects.

The India Defence Force was divided into two parts—the European British subjects and the Indian subjects. The European British subjects had compulsorily to enlist while the Indian subjects were invited to volunteer and join the various army units. It was indeed a great step in advance but what they desired was far more. They should be allowed to fight for the country not only in India but everywhere.

The speaker then said that no difference ought to be evinced between his Majesty's Indian army and European army. He commenced the resolution to their acceptance.

MR. C. H. SETALVAD.

Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, supporting the resolution, said the meeting was so crowded and so enthusiastic that it rendered it absolutely unnecessary for him to detain them for any length of time. He was sure they would agree with him that if when the war broke out in 1914 Government had taken measures to raise a proper army in India, the Germans would by this time have been rolled back to their country (Applause). It was however good even now that Government had decided to raise a proper army in India. But what the Indians asked for was that this should become a permanent army (applause) so that when a crisis rose again, the country would have been so prepared that no enemy would dare to invade the Empire (Applause). They also asked for perfect equality of treatment as regarded training and prospects (Applause)).

Mr. Abbas Tyebji, further supporting the resolution, said it was a matter of great gratification to him, an old man, that they had arrived at that position and that some amount of trust and confidence was being placed in the Indians by the Government (Applause). Let them have the right to defend their country. When the war broke out Government recognised that the people had the spirit of sacrifice for which they were so famous in history. He hoped that young men would take up the new career that was opened to them and the Hindus, and Mahomedans would unite for the defence of their common hearth and home and the Empire. That was making a nation (Applause).

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR,

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, further supporting the resolution, said he would draw their attention to the danger of the words "in their units." He felt that the Government ought to say that the people would be allowed to form their companies irrespective of caste or creed. They did not desire such heresies to be perpetuated as the "Maratha Company" and so on. They did not want the new units to perpetuate those heresies but they wanted them to lead to greater unification among the people of India. They were willing to combine whether they were Hindus, or Mahomedans or Parsis,—to form into companies irrespective of caste or creed. And they were willing to combine and forget their differences if they had any, as a Brahmin leader did in the time of Aurangzeb to save Sambhaji from being captured by the Mahomedans and expressed his willingness to dine out of the same plate. As to the words "equal rights," he hoped there would be equality as regarded all the branches of the army and that after proper training and efficiency the machine gun and artillery sections and all the other branches of the army would be thrown open to the Indians, in addition to the infantry. He hoped they would not be told that they could not have that on account of their being a bit dark in complexion.

The reslution was carried unanimously.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Sir Dinshah M. Petit moved the following resolution:

That this Public Meeting of the citizens of Bombay respectfully represents to the Government of India and his Majesty's Secretary of State for India that public opinion throughout this country, views with alarm the prospects of the continuance of the system of Indentured Emigration from India for howsoever small a period; and this meeting earnestly appeals to them for the immediate and unconditional abolition of the system and the total prohibition of recruitment of indentured labour.

He said:

So much has been said within the last few weeks from the platforms of public meetings held in different parts of India and so much has been written in the press of this vast country about the subject-matter of this resolution that I could hardly tell you anything which you do not already know. The resolution which is now before you could be divided into two parts. The first is that this meeting of the citizens of Bombay respectfully represents to the Government of India and the Secretary of State that the public opinion in this country views with alarm the prospects of the continuance of the system of indentured emigration for however short a time. I have no doubt that both the Government of India and the Secretary of State have more than realized by this time what the public feeling is in this country towards the suggestion that this pernicious system be continued till the Colonies which have lived and thrived upon this form of slavery, have made arrangements to replace the indentured labour with other work-people so that their own economic conditions may be disturbed as little as possible. The system has now been thoroughly exposed by various people who could speak with authority on this matter and the Government of India themselves have acknowledged in very plain terms how prejudicial its existence is to the interest and the honour of this country and its people and to the British Empire and its fair name. It has been proved that this system is nothing short of slavery and bondage, casting to the lowest level of degradation those who are enticed into joining it. It is proved that under this system, not only the commonest principles of freedom and liberty are set aside but even the ordinary possessions of a woman, her honour and her chastity, are cast to the wind—on that system, to the entire shame of those concerned including ourselves, some of the Crown Colonies have fed and have prospered and have flourished, and when this country has arisen to its sense of self-respect and is trying to stamp down this form of slavery and bondage and when the Government of this country have in deference to public opinion pledged to discontinue this system after having made full inquiries and having satisfied themselves that it could not be continued longer with any sense of honour and dignity to the people of India, instead of helping the Government and the people to put an end to this disgrace, there are quarters which are not ashamed to set forth a suggestion that the death of this system be delayed till the Colonies have made their own arrangements. Now is it right and fair and just, is it in consonance with the honour and dignity of a large empire as India that she should allow her sons and her daughters to drag on their existence devoid of all principles of civilization and humanity, in order that the economic conditions of the Fiji Islands and other Crown Colonies may not be impaired.

DEPTH OF PUBLIC FEELING.

When the Resolution therefore asks you to convey to the Government of India and the Secretary of State that the prospects of the continuance of this system are viewed with alarm by the public opinion throughout this country it merely asks you to do nothing else but to add the voice of the people of this city to the chorus that has already been raised throughout this country expressing its abhorrence against allowing this state of things to continue any longer. Having conveyed that feeling, in the next portion the Resolution asks you to appeal to the Authorities to stop the system entirely and immediately. It is indeed a strange irony of fate that under the rule of the same British Government which rightly prides itself for being mainly instrumental in abolishing slave trade in other parts of the world, the people should have to hold public meetings to raise their voice against the existence of conditions which bring about a sort of a slave trade in another form. I know it is of no avail going into the past now, but it seems rather strange that up till only a few years ago this rot should have continued its life of shame and iniquity without engrossing the attention of the authorities and without any protest worth its name having been raised by the people. Any how to-day it is the question which absorbs to no small extent the attention of all those that have at heart the interests of our country. In our own City, within the last ten days, we have had three public meetings denoting to what extent public feeling has been roused and also denoting that the people of this country have now learnt how to express their opinion and how to agitate. I have no doubt that the strong voice we are raising on this question will not go unheard, and I trust will have its effect in stopping immediately, effectually and perpetually this slave trade in another form. With these remarks I beg to move the resolution I have read to you.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, seconding the resolution, said he felt he ought not to say very much in seconding the resolution because the President and the Hon. Sir Dinshah Petit had both, said that everything that was to be said on the subject had already been said, and also because he was in a state of trepidation lest, if the meeting lasted longer some of the young men whom he noticed occupying the most precarious positions standing on the edges of benches and chairs, might come to an untimely end (laughter) before they had time to die for their country (renewed laughter). But there were one or two things which might be said again. He seconded the resolution with the greatest pleasure but at the same time he would have preferred that the task had been performed by somebody else. And for this reason. He was connected somewhat with politics (laughter) and if a man was connected with politics in this city and dared to open his mouth in a great and just cause he was sure to be accused of exploiting a great occasion for, ignoble ends. ("Shame"). It had been said in some quarters that this was being done in this matter which vitally affected the honour of the people of this country. They were told that the occasion was being used in that way and that the "politician and the sedition monger" was on the platform. ("Shame"). Well, here was one "politician and sedition-monger"—here the speaker pointed amid laughter to Sir Narayan Chandavarkar—who had made the most eloquent, moving and the strongest speech that he had ever heard on the subject. They also had heard the eloquent speeches at the meeting held the other day at the Excelsior Theatre of such well-known and honoured Indian women as Lady Mehta. (applause), Lady Jagmohandas (applause) and Miss Cursetji (renewed applause). It was monstrous that such people should be told that they were holding these meetings for political reasons and for the exploitation of ignoble ends. ("Shame")

If those people were really under this misapprehension as to their object in holding these meetings and if Government shared that misapprehension then he would say that they were making a mistake which was calculated to lead to very grave results. (Loud cheers.) They had also been told that this was not a time for working the people of India into a white heat. They were already hot enough that afternoon. (Laughter.) But there was no question of attempting to work the people into a white heat. The feeling of the people, as evidenced by the impressive demonstrations held in all parts of the country, was not one of heat but one of saddened indignation at the continuance of the evil and stern and resolute determination to show that this abominable system of indentured labour must end (cheers) and end at once (loud cheers).

UNGENEROUS ATTACKS.

The speaker referred to the ungenerous criticisms of and attacks on such men as Mr. Andrews and Mr. Polak, who, he said, had done so much to bring the horrors of this abominable system into the light of day. Such men as these—Mr. Andrews (applause), Mr. Polak (applause) and Mr. Gandhi (applause)— were the men who had at great sacrifice—greater sacrifice than which had never been made by any men in a great cause— were attacked ("shame"). It stirred his bile that men such as these should be attacked for the part they were taking to demonstrate the necessity of the immediate abolition of this abominable system, coming from Snug people who had only just awakened to the evil.

The chief ground of attack upon Mr. Andrews, and Mr. Polak seemed to be that they had been telling real, living stories,—which were actual photographs of the sorrows and the tragedies to which this system led. He ventured to say this was the time for telling these stories in order that the Government might more fully realise the need for immediate abolition. For these stories were as much for the ears of the Government as for those of the people who came to these meetings, and he wished Mr. Andrews and Mr. Polak were there to tell them some more of them. In their absence he would tell them one himself. (Cheers).

AN ACTUAL INSTANCE.

This was an actual instance that had come under his personal knowledge. When he was in Calcutta some time ago an Indian Christian gentleman came to see him regarding the disappearance of his son, a boy of about eighteen years of age. This lad had been missing for several days. He told him he had received on that morning that he came to see the speaker a little pencilled letter in his son's handwriting brought to him surreptitiously, in which the boy said he was in the emigration depot at Garden Reach and asked him for God's sake to come and save him. They went to the depot, and they found that all the emigrants had embarked that morning. They then went to the District Magistrate who happened to be a sympathetic officer—an officer of prompt action who did not tell them to wait for a Conference in May (laughter)—and he ordered the steamer to be turned back from the mouth of the Hooghly to Diamond Harbour some sixty miles up the Hooghly. With the Magistrate's order in their possession they boarded the steamer but what happened? They searched for the boy among the emigrants from end to end of the steamer but they could not find him—the boy who to a certainty had been in the emigration depot the previous day. From that day to this, as far as he the speaker knew, the unhappy parents had never been able to find out what had become of their son. ("Shame").

That, as he had said, happened a long time ago but it remained as an instance of those things which were the inevitable result of recruiting by paid agents—men paid by results—the kidnapping of men and women and luring them by false promises and misrepresentations. It was because they believed that the Government and H. E. the Viceroy could not have realised the full iniquity of this abominable system that they were holding such meetings (cheers) and they would go on holding such demonstrations and telling such stories until they had brought home to the authorities the fulness of the necessity for ending the system once for all (cheers)—and that at the earliest moment (Continued cheering). Well, what was the earliest moment? If they had their way they would say that the earliest moment for ending the system was to-morrow morning. (Loud cheers.) But the Government had asked them to wait till May and they were going to wait.

Continuing, the speaker said the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya was at a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council accused by H. E. the Viceroy of being impatient. Well they were all very impatient now (applause); they meant to be impatient (applause). But had they always been impatient? What was the recent history of the matter. Nearly two years had passed since Lord Hardinge (applause) realised that this system should be abolished, a year and a half since he wrote his despatch to the Secretary of State recommending its abolition, a year all but a month since Lord Hardinge announced that the Government of India had persuaded the Secretary of State for India to agree that the system should be abolished soon. One year and two months would have passed in May when the Conference met. Was that impatience? It had been said that the planters in Fiji and elsewhere must be given time to make ready to meet the great change. But what had they been doing all these eleven months to make ready to meet this change? There had been ample time and the people of this country had sat quiet and remained patient to hear what was being done. But when after an interval of a year they heard dark rumours of a proposal to allow the abominable system to continue for five years more and the head of the Administration in this country began to ask people to exercise more patience,—that he thought was more than any great people should be asked to stand. They asked Government to go to the Conference, accompanied by the representatives of the people of India and tell the Government of the Crown Colonies and the planters that this dishonourable system had lasted long enough and that it was now to be brought to an end by a stroke of the pen. (Loud cheers).

MR. B. J. DESAI.

Mr. Bhulabhai J Desai then supported the resolution. He said that the question had already been threshed out threadbare and there was no longer any need to make speeches on it. The justice of the demand involved in the proposition was not a question of doubt. On moral grounds the system was unjustifiable and had to be condemned. It was equally so on economical grounds. And from a political point of view it involved a humiliation which they should resent. Therefore the system must end and end at once.

MR. J. B. PETIT.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, in further supporting the Resolution, said:—

The story of Indentured Labour with all

(Continued on page 8.)

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE"

THE

VULCAN COMMERCIAL VEHICLE

Specially designed for Ambulance and Passenger Service. Equally good for carrying loads up to 1½ Ton.

Demonstrations given and quotations submitted for suitable Body work. Early delivery.

SOLE AGENTS:

Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,

Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: CHALO.

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3.

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT Co., Ld.

(Established 1869.)
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

Assets Exceed Rs. 2,00,00,000.

General Agent and Attorney in Bombay
YOOSUF I. A. LALLJEE,
Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Chairman:—The Hon. Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, C.I.E.)

All kinds of Life Assurance Policies issued at the lowest rates possible consistent with safety.

Liberal conditions, prompt payment of claims.

Apply for copies of prospectus &c. to:
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.,
Managing Director.
Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.

H. L DIXON & CO., LTD.

DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
Mazagon Road, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: "NOXID," Bombay. Works Telephone No. 2154. Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.

"GANAPATI" BRAND

Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.

It is absolutely uniform and most finely ground, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick-setting Cement to order.

For particulars apply to:—

TATA SONS & CO.

Agents: The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
(WORKS: PORBANDAR, KATHIAWAD.)

Accounts of over 800 firms successfully represented by

INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS.

NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL

F. E. A. A. (London), F. Inc. C. A.
21, CHURCH GATE STREET.
Telephone 2560.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

GEMS JEWELLERY

of of

All Sorts. Indian & Parisian Make.

Record Low Prices

M. NAGERSHETH SONS,

East India Merchants,
25, Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY.

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.
(America.)

DENTAL SURGEON.

275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

PLOTS TO LET.

FOR GARAGES WORKSHOPS. etc., at Lamington Road, near Byculla Club.
Apply to:—
RAMCHANDRA JANKOJI,
Grass Merchant Lamington Road.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.
ESTABLISHED 1906.

Students coached for L. C. C. and Government Auditor's Examinations in Classes held morning and evening or by correspondence system for L. C. C. only. Terms moderate. Principals: A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., Certified Accountant, and A. S. MADON, B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only.

Hon. Rajkumar Girzanandan Sing, of Sheohar Raj, Muzafferpur Dist writes on 8-1-17:—"I am really quite *surprised* at your *wonderful* proficiency in your predictions."

The Kalinga Astrological Bureau.
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

TREACHER & Co.

FORT,

Treacher's Specialities.

Supari Tooth Paste
Anti-Cholera Mixture
Anti-Fever Mixture
Jamaica Sarsaparilla
Iodized Sarsaparilla
Chemical Food
Eastern Syrup
Cholera Tincture
Microphylla
Hair Oils
Leith's Cholera Mixture

THAT TAILOR

Special makers of Judges', Barristers' and Pleaders' Gowns.

VULLEY & SONS

Civil and Military Uniform makers
Men's complete out-fitters
and
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Holland House,
next to Hotel Majestic.

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTETS.

LEALING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Loyalty and Repression	6
Yesterday's Meeting	6
NOTES OF *the Day*	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7 & 8
LONDON LETTER	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
The Enlistment of Indians in the Army	5 & 8
Mahomedans and Home Rule	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SBBRBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Casualty List	4
Sporting News	9
COMMERCIAL	3
THE WEATHER	4

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, February 19, 1917.

LOYALTY AND REPRESSION.

It would be hard to imagine anything more gratuitously irritating to public feeling in this country or more unnecessary from any point of view than the order which has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab prohibiting Mr. Tilak from entering the sacred precincts of his gubernatorial jurisdiction. We have the usual formula that "whereas, etc., there are reasonable grounds for believing that Mr. Tilak is intending to visit the Punjab and there to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety" he is thereby ordered not to enter the Punjab under pain of punishment by imprisonment which may extend to three years. Unfortunately those who wield the powers of the Defence of India Act cannot be made answerable to anyone for their actions and there is no means of compelling the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to disclose the nature of the grounds which he holds to be reasonable for believing that Mr. Tilak is likely to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety. It seems to us that if such grounds really existed, that is to say grounds which would bear any kind of proper juridical examination, the proper thing to do would be to bring Mr. Tilak to trial in open court in order that he may be prevented from prejudicing the safety, not only of the Punjab but of this province and other parts of India as well.

Unfortunately, however, the Government of this Province has tried one fall with Mr. Tilak, and has secured the judgment of the highest tribunal that what was conceived in the executive mind to be against the public safety was merely legitimate criticism of the administration. Since then Mr. Tilak has addressed a score or more of public gatherings, not only in this province but in other parts of the country. He lived in a state of popular triumph during Congress week at Lucknow and both his going and coming were in the nature of a triumphal progress. At Cawnpore and other centres he was the object of great popular demonstrations and made speeches. We are not aware that it has been contended that in any of these places the public safety was endangered either by his presence, his actions or his utterances. He has made speeches on Home Rule and stirred up a great deal of popular enthusiasm, but the places he has visited and the province in which he dwells remain in a state of peace and loyalty. Are we to presume then that Sir Michael O'Dwyer is in the possession of the knowledge of some secret fell design on the part of Mr. Tilak to stir up a revolution or create public disorder in the Punjab? It is impossible, of course, to believe anything of the kind and we must conclude, therefore, that Sir Michael O'Dwyer, whose public utterances do not preclude the idea, regards the kind of constitutional political propaganda in which Mr. Tilak is engaged as prejudicial to public safety in the Punjab. That leads to the presumption that the people of the province which it is Sir Michael's boast is the most loyal in the land, are composed of such inflammable material that what is safe and tolerable in every other part of India is dangerous in the Punjab. We wonder how long Lord Chelmsford will be content to allow these vagaries in the administration of the Defence of India Act on the part of the Provincial Governments, to continue to astonish and irritate public opinion. It seems a poor sort of way of exhibiting trust in the loyalty and good feeling of the people at a time, when you are asking them to enrol themselves for the defence of the land, to allow a Provincial satrap to tell them that they are not fit to hear Mr. Tilak's speeches on Home Rule, that their loyalty to the Empire is so poor a thing that it can only be supported by Sir Michael O'Dwyer's method of placing a gag on public oratory.

The idea that Mr. Tilak is a menace to public safety was exploded in the High Court of Bombay in November last and has been disproved by the whole course of subsequent events. It has been clearly demonstrated that Mr. Tilak can be trusted to go freely among a loyal people and make speeches without untoward results. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, therefore, leaves us with no alternative but to believe that in his opinion the people of the Punjab are not fitted to share with the people of Bombay and the rest of India the confidence of Government. We can only say that such a view is in direct contradiction of his own and other official public utterances. It is in any case, of course, a view which we know to be wrong. The order thus appears to us to be entirely unjustifiable. But, apart from the injustice which it inflicts upon an individual, as well as the people of a whole province, we are bound to protest in the strongest terms against these actions of executive authority which constitute a libel on the country as a whole and are likely to convey an impression in England and foreign countries that India is seething with incipient sedition and in such a condition that repressive measures of the most arbitrary character are necessary to keep the populace in check. That is the inevitable result of such exercise of the powers of the Defence of India Act as we have had in Bombay, the Central Provinces, Madras and the Punjab where its provisions have been used under the plea of preserving the public safety but in effect in attempts to stifle constitutional political propaganda. It is useless for high officials to pay tribute to the unchangeable loyalty of the Indian people and the "sanity of the great Indian public,"—the latest phrase addressed to an American interviewer,—if that loyalty and sanity are to be impugned periodically by acts of repression of this character. Let us assume that Mr. Tilak is what the High Court of Bombay said he was not,—that he is a dangerous and lawless orator. Would that justify the slur that is cast upon the people of a province by being told that it would be dangerous to let him come among them? What becomes of the loyalty and sanity of the people of which we hear so much and which, if we are to believe Sir Charles Cleveland, has been the true support of the Government. The Government is about to make a great appeal to the loyalty of the people and we make not the least doubt that, if the people are trusted, and the appeal is made in the right way and under proper conditions, it will meet with an enthusiastic response. But it is not likely to be helped by this gratuitous and irritating misuse of arbitrary powers that are intended for the protection of the State from espionage and rebellion, and not for the purpose of checking legitimat public discussion. If Lord Chelmsfor wants the people to trust him, he mus show that he really trusts them by check ing the excesses of executive authority.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

Not since the impressive gathering which assembled a few days after the outbreak of the war to express the loyal adhesion of the people of Bombay to the Imperial cause has such an enthusiastic and convincing demonstration of popular feeling been seen in this city as was the case yesterday evening in the Town Hall. The attitude and the spirit displayed by the huge gathering, in which young, old and middle-aged were present in due proportion, showed how intense is the feeling of gratification that the Government have at last decided, as Sir Narayan Chandarvarkar put it, "to inaugurate an era of new life in the history of British India by opening careers of military service to Indians of the middle and higher classes." It also showed, however, how equally intense is the feeling that the Indian units of the new Defence Force should be composed entirely of Indians, officered by Indians, and treated in every way on an equal footing with the other units of the Force. Given that, and, as one was able to judge by yesterday's meeting, the response to the call to arms will be whole-hearted and widespread, and to use Mr. Wacha's words "we may fully expect that the same manly virtues and the same fire of patriotism will distinguish the volunteer army" as has distinguished the regular army on the historic fields of the present war.

That however was not the only demand made in the Resolution on the subject of the Defence of India Force. The demand that the Force should be of a permanent character and continue its existence after the war was equally strongly expressed by every speaker and equally strongly endorsed by the huge audience. It is difficult to conceive of anything more emasculating or demoralising to a people than to deny them the right freely to serve in the defence of their own land. That is a blunder which has been unfortunately committed by the Government of this country for the past fifty years, which has not only made the regular army a select service confined to certain sections of the population and officered exclusively, so far as the commissioned ranks are concerned, by men of the ruling power, but has even refused to open the ranks of the volunteer units to the people of the soil. It is still more unfortunate that the further blunder of perpetuating these disabilities should have been committed after the present great struggle broke out and the call on the man power of the Empire became urgent and far beyond its ordinary resources to cope with. However, it is no use repining now that the magnificent opportunity afforded by the zeal and anxiety of Indians of the middle classes to serve the Empire all this while has not been made use of before. The decision has at last been taken and it only remains to be seen that the occasion is not bungled by the attempt to perpetuate invidious distinctions. Yesterday's meeting is an unmistakeable indication of the popular feeling and it is to be hoped that Government will take due note of it.

The occasion was taken once more to demonstrate the intensity of the feeling of the Indian public in regard to the necessity for the prompt abolition of the iniquitous system of indentured labour. As a matter of fact the intention to hold a meeting for this purpose under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association was arrived at some time ago and the organising of another meeting on the question at the Excelsior Theatre was a coincidence that has served to deepen the impression that this is a question on which the people of this country have been very deeply moved. It is essential that the Government of India should be impressed with the fact that the public view is, that the time that has elapsed since Lord Hardinge gave his pledge to the Imperial Council that the "badge of helotry" was "soon to be removed for ever," has been sufficient for the Crown Colonies and the planting interests to make whatever arrangements it was necessary for them to make, and that the Government of India should be able to go to the Conference that is to assemble in May next with the ultimatum that if the other side is not ready for the change they must get ready at once, since Indian public opinion will not tolerate a continuance of the system beyond that time. It is a year and a half since abolition was recommended by the Government of India and a year since it was decided upon and promised to the people of this country. It is hardly reasonable to ask in these circumstances for a further display of patience. Indians regard this as a matter which concerns the honour of their womenkind and the dignity of their nationhood and they are entitled to say, after waiting for a year, that their demand for immediate abolition must be conceded.

Notes of the Day.

The Fiasco of "Submarinism."

There are significant indications already that the new "submarinism," like the previous German threats of the same kind, is going to end in a fiasco. The British Admiralty have faced the problem with characteristic promptness and the Navy, by all accounts, has already inflicted a measure of punishment on the pirates that cannot fail to be deterrent. There has been a noticeable decline in the quantity of tonnage sunk during the past few days and there is no doubt in well-informed quarters that the number of submarines which, having come out of their home harbourage, have never returned must be very depressing for the enemy.

Aerial Attacks on Submarine Bases.

A propos of "Submarinism" it may not be without interest to point out that the recent reports of aerial raids on Bruges and Zeebrugge have a very direct bearing upon the threats of the German blockade. Zeebrugge is one of the chief submarine bases of the enemy. Germany is connected by canal with Belgium, and Bruges itself is linked to Zeebrugge by canal, and there can be little doubt that the canals are largely made use of by the enemy for bringing up their submarines to Zeebrugge. The aerial raids therefore directed at the latter base and at Bruges may be expected to have done really good work towards killing submarine activity.

"The Segregation of Monks."

"India" points out that Mr. Bernard Houghton in his book on "Bureaucratic Government" has much the same comment to make. In mental outlook, he writes, a bureaucracy has much in common with a sacerdotal system.

There is the same aloofness from and sense of superiority to the common people, the same belief in their own omniscience, the same kindly benevolence to the laity, if only they accept unquestioned the guidance of the elect. On the other hand, criticism inspires in each case an angry impatience, the people or laity being conceived of as ignorant, and shut off by an impassable barrier from the practice of the mysteries. It is not without cause that the Indian Press stigmatises the Simla officials as an hierarchy. And the segregation during a large, sometimes the greater, part of the year of the various Governments in sequestered hilltops is closely analogous to the segregation of monks on sacred mountains.

"The Riddle of the British."

In the third of a series of articles entitled "How People Think About the War," Mr. H. G. Wells discussed "The and all this wealth of munitions. And the oligarchy is so invincibly fortified! It holds the class schools, the class Universities; the examinations for our public Services are its class shibboleth; it is the Church, the squirearchy, the permanent Army class, permanent officialdom; it makes every appointment; it is the fountain of honour; what it does not know is not knowledge; what it cannot do must not be done. It rules India ignorantly and obstructively; it will wreck the Empire rather than relinquish its ascendancy in Ireland. It is densely self-satisfied and instinctively monopolistic. It is on our backs, and with it on our backs we common English must bleed and blunder to victory.

The worst of it is that the Whig tradition, by which so many of our Viceroys and Governors are inspired, consorts so well with the bureaucratic spirit which rules India "ignorantly and obstructively." Riddle of the British" in the "Daily News" of January 5. He concludes with the following reflections upon "the grip of a certain narrow and limited class upon British affairs."

To loosen that grip is the problem that every decent Englishman is trying to solve to-day, every man of that Greater Britain which has supplied these five million volunteers, these magnificent temporary officers.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency attended Service at the Cathedral yesterday evening.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon dined with Brigadier-General and Mrs. Knight yesterday.

Major the Hon. Graham Murray has left Government House.

The following lunched at the State Bungalow yesterday:—Lieut.-Colonel F. D. Hunt, Lieut.-Colonel W. F. O. Faviell, Mrs. Meyer, Captain E. K. Myles, Mrs. George Earle Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Crotch, Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Baird, 2nd-Lieut. and Mrs. T. W. Venn, Mr. and Miss B. D. Patel, Dr Miss E. J. Turner Watts. The House Party comprised the Hon. Joan Thesiger, the Hon. Anne Thesiger, Colonel Astley Roberts, R.F.A., Major the Hon. R. T. Graham Murray, Captain R. H. Sheepshanks, the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas, Miss Phyllis Egerton, their Excellencies and Staff.

COMING BITTER STRUGGLE.

GOVERNMENT CONFIDENCE NEVER SO HIGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11-25 p.m., Feb. 18.

A feature of the War Loan subscriptions was the unearthing of extraordinary gold hoards. Three thousand sovereigns were paid into Sunderland post offices in two days and 4,000 sovereigns at Svansea. The family of one farmer at Wrexham paid 100 sovereigns and a Lincoln woodman paid 350 sovereigns. There were also numerous gifts of money ranging from a half-crown to ten pounds, which were sent often accompanied by pathetic letters breathing patriotism and poverty. Nine hundred work people in one factory subscribed £15,000. Huge subscriptions were made by Municipalities. For instance, Luton averaged ten pounds a head.

Speaking at Manchester Mr. Henderson said that the confidence of Government in the final issue was never so high. He believed that a blow would be struck in the coming Summer, which would lead the war to close entirely satisfactorily to the Allies.

Lord Derby at Bolton said that the war would still be long and more bitter than ever and the nation would have to make still greater sacrifices. The manhood of Germany was still an enormous reserve of power and she would make a gigantic effort to gain mastery. The next six months would be the most critical. Lord Derby confidently predicted that we should be successful, but it would not be a walk-over.

SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR ZLOCZOW.

SNOWSTORMS IN CARPATHIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 18.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated the 16th February:—

The Germans after severe bombardment raided the Russians, 16 miles south-east of Zloczow, penetrating some distance into the Russian lines. Snow-storms continue in the Carpathians. Extremely severe weather continues on the Roumanian front.

TURKISH RETIREMENT ON THE TIGRIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Feb. 19.

Two Turkish communiques admit retirements on the Tigris following the British attacks.

LORD MAYOR S SECRET.

"WAR CAN BE WON THIS YEAR."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The Lord Mayor speaking at the war loan meeting, said he knew from a high authority, which he could not disclose, that with proper support war could be won this year.

DECLINING EFFICIENCY OF PIRACY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Journal Des Debat" says that 72 ships have been sunk during February, whereas 189 were sunk in November.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON THE ANCRE.

TURKISH RETIREMENT ON THE TIGRIS.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON THE ANCRE.

MANY STRATEGIC POSITIONS CAPTURED.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

TWO SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 18.

In his communique last night Field-Marshal Haig said:—

We carried out successful operation on both banks of the Ancre this morning and made considerable progress. We attacked southward of the river and captured positions on a front of one and a half miles opposite the villages of Miraumont and Petit Miraumont, penetrated over a thousand yards and advanced our line to within a few hundred yards of Petit Miraumont.

We captured northward of the river an important position on the upper slopes of the spur northwards of Baillescourt Farm on a thousand yards front and successfully repulsed the counter-attack.

The enemy's losses were heavy. We took 268 prisoners six of whom are officers.

We carried out raids southwards of Neuve Chapelle and north-eastward of Ploegstreet. We reached the second line in the latter raid. A large number of enemy were killed and many dugouts destroyed We repulsed hostile parties westward of Lens and eastward of Givenchy.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID NEAR SOUCHEZ.

AN ENEMY ENTEPRRISE DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12-10 a.m., Feb. 17.

Field-Marshall Haig last night said in his communiqué:—We made a successful raid south-eastward of Souchez.

An enemy party reached our lines north-eastward of Armentieres but was immediately driven out with losses.

In the fighting in the air on Thursday, eight German machines were driven down and anti-aircraft guns brought down another. Four of our machines are missing. —*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON THE ANCRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., Feb. 18.

A German official communiqué, issued yesterday evening, reported strong artillery activity on the Ancre in the forenoon and development of fresh infantry engagements.

GHISTELLES BOMBED.

ALSO BRUGES HARBOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 18.

The Admiralty says:—Naval aeroplanes effectively dropped heavy bombs on the Ghistelles aerodrome. They also bombed the Bruges harbour and shipping yesterday.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

POSTPONED TILL APRIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 18.

The "Daily News" says:—The Imperial War Conference has been postponed till April.

FRONTIER FIGHTING IN ROUMANIA.

AUSTRIAN POSITIONS ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., Feb. 18.

A Vienna official communiqué reports that "since the morning the enemy have been attacking our positions west of Herstrau, north-east of the Buzeu Pass. Fighting is proceeding."

DISARMING OF GREEK CIVILIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Feb. 16.
Recd. 2-10 a.m. Feb. 18.

A decree orders civilians to deliver their arms within five days under penalty of confiscation and fine.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

THE SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Feb. 17.

Messrs. Montagus' silver report attributes the rise in price, despite the relatively small demand, in the first place to the delay in the receipt of shipments from America preventing the sale of that portion of silver which awaits realisation upon arrival, and, secondly to the announcement of the fall of over eighty lakhs on February 7th in the Indian Treasury's holding of silver in rupees and bullion.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMANS PENETRATE A SALIENT.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY STRUGGLE IN CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Received 8 a.m., Feb. 17.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—

The enemy bombarded our Butte-de-Mesnil—Maisons-de-Champagne front very intensely and succeeded with the aid of explosion of several mines in penetrating a salient west of Maisons-de-Champagne and north of the road to Butte-de-Mesnil.

Our barrage and flankin fire from the district north of Main-de-Massiges caused the enemy heavy losses. A violent artillery struggle is proceeding in this region.

There has been great patrol activity in Woevre. Five enemy aeroplanes have been brought down.

Our air squadrons bombed railway stations, blast furnaces, aerodrome, barracks, bivouacs and military park.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

GERMAN SALIENT AT AMERTZWILLER WRECKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 18.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—In the Champagne there has been mutual artillery activity in the sector of Maisonsdechampagne. One of our detachments in Alsace penetrated a German at ments in Alsace penetrated a German salient at Amertzwiller and completely wrecked it, The enemy suffered heavily. We brought back prisoners.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAIDS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 12-10 a.m., Feb. 17.

Last night's French communiqué reported several successful raids at Berryaubac and in Argonne. Thirty prisoners were taken.

There was an active artillery duel but no infantry action west of Maisons-de-champagne.

Cannonading occurred at Louremont in the Vosges and south of Col. Ste Marie.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

INTERMITTENT CANNONADE ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., Feb. 18.

Last night's French communiqué reported intermittent cannonade on most of the front. It was especially active in the direction of Ribecourt.

REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

REBELS BEATEN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Feb. 17.

Mr. Lansing has warned the Cubans that the United States cannot recognise any Government resulting from a revolution.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 18.

Sharp fighting has occurred in Cuba and the rebels have been defeated seventeen miles west of Havana.

CHINA AND GERMANY

FORMER IN CLOSEST TOUCH WITH ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Feb. 17.

Reuter learns that there is great satisfaction in British authoritative quarters at China's decision to break with Germany.

The Allied Ministers in Peking are in the closest touch with the Chinese Government regarding the measures which will result from that step.—*Appeared in our Sunday Tdition.*

BRITAIN'S STOCK OF GOLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 15.
Received 8 a.m., Feb. 17.

The well-known economist Edmond Thery states that the British Government's stock of gold had increased by 25,640,000 sterling on December 31st as compared with July 1914.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

AMERICAN FLAG TO BE LOWERED.

GERMAN ORDER IN BRUSSELS.

TENSION IN U. S. SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 18.

Germans have ordered the lowering of the American flag at the American Legation in Brussels. In official quarters here it is admitted that this has greatly added to the tension of the situation.

GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN THE U. S

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 15.
Received 8 a.m., Feb. 17.

There is every indication that arrangements have been perfected for the continuance of German machinations in the absence of Bernstorff and it is suggested that Wilson should stiffen the embargo on the shipment of arms to Mexico where the Germans are very active.—*Appeared in our Surday Edition.*

RELEASE OF AMERICANS ON THE YARROWDALE.

A STATE DEPARTMENT ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 18.

The demand for the release of the Americans on board the Yarrowdale has been delayed pending verification of the newspaper report that they have already been released.

The State Department has inquired through the Spanish Embassy in Berlin the reason for delay in the departure of the second trainload of American officials.

ARMING OF AMERICAN MERCHANTMEN.

CHANCES OF WAR INCREASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 16.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., Feb. 18.

The Berlin "Korrespondenz des Nordens" says:—The decision of the United States to permit the arming of American merchantmen has increased the chances of war, because it deprives the submarine commanders of their last chance of placing passengers and crews of American vessels in safety.

THE LYMAN LAW'S CARGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Feb. 15.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 17.

An affidavit of the captain of the Lyman M. Law states that his only cargo was woodlaths for lemon-boxes. The question arises as to whether this can be classed as contraband in view of the fact that it is useless to the military authorities.

If it is decided that it is not contraband a grave situation may ensue.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

CAPTAIN OF THE MARY BELL TAKEN PRISONER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 18.

The captain of the sunken trawler Mary Bell was taken prisoner.

SUFFERINGS OF ASHWOLD CREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 17.

Nine men of the crew of the torpedoed trawler Ashwold have undergone terrible suffering. They were seventy hours in the boat with three tins of corned beef and some bilgewater. Most were frost bitten when they were rescued. The Germans took the skipper, prisoner.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FOOD DEMONSTRATIONS IN HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 16.
Recd. 2-10 a.m. Feb. 18.

A revolutionary socialist demonstration was dispersed by the police, who refused to allow a deputation to protest against the dearness of food to approach the Ministry of the Interior. All the streets to the inner town were closed by cavalry. Numerous collisions took place in which several were wounded.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

WAR LOAN TRIUMPH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS STILL POURING IN.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Received 8 a.m., Feb. 17.

The War Loan campaign is closing amid great enthusiasm. It is already evident that the loan will be a great success. Large and small subscriptions are still pouring in from all quarters to make the triumph overwhelming.

A very imposing Loan Demonstration was held in Trafalgar Square at midday in the presence of huge crowds.

The Lord Mayor and Mayors and other representatives of all parts of London went in procession from the Mansion House to the Square where the Lord Mayor and others delivered patriotic speeches.

Prayer was offered and then Guards Band and a picked choir led the singing of 'O God our Help in ages past.' The demonstration concluded with National Anthem.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

THE LAST RUSH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 12-10 a.m., Feb. 17.

Extraordinary scenes have been witnessed on the last day of the War Loan. The City has been invaded by thousands of subscribers and banks and post offices are besieged by long queues which are marshalled by the police and commissionaires.

Similar unprecedented scenes have been enacted in the big provincial towns, especially Glasgow.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Feb. 17.

The consensus of opinion is that the war loan will be the greatest financial triumph in the world's history. Estimates of result vary from 600 to 1,000 millions new money but even the smaller figure far exceeds the anticipations of financiers, who five weeks ago did not expect that more than two or three hundred millions could be procured direct by public subscription, especially as the loa is handicapped by conversion operations. The loan in 1915 included 200 millions from banks, which at present have not taken part, confining their efforts to generously assisting the clients, though it is no secret that they have arranged with Mr. Bonar Law that money shall be forthcoming whatever the result of the loan. The overwhelming public response leaves the banks free to assist the Government in any further war finance. The loan, in other words, indicates a huge financial strength conveniently concentrated, which remains in the country.

The features of subscriptions included attractive instalment payment schemes by municipalities and employers, also sweepstakes, one of which on the Stock Exchange resulted in the subscription of £21,000.

The number of subscribers to 1915 loan was 5,00,000. There are indications that the number now is 5,000.000 with a minimum subscription of 15/6, compared with Germany's shilling. War savings certificates are still very popular. Their sale at the post offices prior to the loan campaign was 1,900.000 weekly, and amounted last week to 8,000,000 sterling.—*Appeared in our Sunday Tdition.*

OVER 1,000 MILLIONS OF NEW MONEY SUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 18.

It is unofficially estimated that a thousand to twelve hundred millions of the new money have been subscribed to the War Loan.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS.

GOVERNMENT'S CHIEF DIFFICULTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 18.

It is stated that the Government's chief difficulty in restricting imports from the Dominions is the danger of excluding essential articles like grain, sugar, timber and ores while some financial arrangement will be necessary to support exchanges if silks, wines and fruits from France and Italy are stopped.

INVESTITURE BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Received 8 a.m., Feb. 17.

The King has invested Sir Alfred Keogh with the G.C.B., and Sir Francis Younghusband with the K.C.S.I.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

KAISER'S VISIT TO VIENNA.

APPREHENSIONS OF AUSTRO HUNGARIAN ATTITUDE.

WANING BERLIN INFLUENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 17.

A telegram from Berne says that the visit which the Kaiser is paying to Vienna is largely due to apprehensions as to the Austro-Hungarian attitute towards Germany. These arise from recent Ministerial, official and Court changes.

Several of the new office-holders are wealthy men and it is considered that they are indifferent to Viennese financial interests which are dominated from Berlin, Count Tisza, a strong pro-Kaiserite, is the only old Minister and he has remained in order not to risk Germany's great displeasure.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN BLOW IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Feb. 17.

The American correspondents from Germany confirm the opinion of the English and French experts that Hindenburg must strike soon. They say that the people recently have almost forgotten their sufferings in the full hope of an early slashing triumph which will end the war.

"The Times" military correspondent states that Germany is undoubtedly massing troops on the Western front where there are now 166 divisions compared with 128 in November.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

UNPRECEDENTED GERMAN ACTIVITY IN BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 17.

A Belgian newspaper "La Metropole" learns that the Germans in Belgium are unprecentedly active. The military authorities have monopolised the railways since the beginning of February and troops from Rumania, Serbia and perhaps Russia have recently arrived. They include many cavalry. There are also apparently fresh units from depots in Germany composed of youths of good physique and moral. They are well equipped but subalterns are strikingly young and inexperienced.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MEANING OF GERMAN MOVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Feb. 17.

The scene of fighting in Champagne is thirty miles east of Rheims and is the biggest infantry action on this front, since January 1916, when the Germans made a final fruitless effort to recapture some of the ground lost in the French offensive of September 1915.

It is difficult to see what strategical gain the Germans are now expecting to obtain. May be it is a preliminary move in the German campaign of 1917, but more probably is a defensive action designed to protect important communications, especially Challerange-Berzancourt railway, which here runs parallel with the front for fifteen miles. Its loss at any point would paralyse the whole German position. The French, who at Tahure are only a mile and a half from the railway, made several raids in this sector earlier in the week, and Germany may have anticipated the French plan to cut the railway.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

PREMIER'S STATEMENT POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 12-10 a.m., Feb. 17.

Mr. Lloyd George's announcement of Government's policy for restriction of imports which was to have been made on the 19th instant, has been postponed, owing to unexpected delay in the completion of necessary negotiations with the Dominions, Allies and neutrals in connection with the matter.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" understands that the statement will include a most encouraging account of sea and land operations.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RUSSIANS REPULSE ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Received 8 a.m., Feb. 17.

A wireless Russian official communiqué reports that the Russians repulsed attacks south-east of Zolotchev.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE GREAT WAR LOAN MEETING.

COTTON MARKET TENDENCIES.

ASTONISHING VOLUME OF TRADE.

Our financial correspondent correctly anticipated on January 16th the triumphant success of the war loan. The great meeting at the Mansion House was remarkable for the striking speeches of the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law. In spite of the war the volume of trade is surprising and the spirit of the people is tending more in favour of the curtailment of luxuries.

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.

The effect of the great War Loan on our money market may not be quite what business men in your city would expect. It is true that subscriptions are huge and that a great inflow will pass into the Central Institution,—as financial writers call the Bank of England,—and that, in any case, the tendency of prices in the outside market will be hard. But they are not at all likely to harden to the extent that might be supposed. A great proportion of the subscriptions to the Loan will come from the joint stock banks and other great financial institutions, and the former, especially, have been prepared and have made arrangements to keep a large part of the funds in their possession. Apart from this, the terms of the loan are intended to encourage those who are not in a position to pay full cash on application.

There are now, of course, only two money markets that count seriously in dominating the world's finance; those of London and New York. Though the great flow of gold from the Entente countries, through London to New York, is likely to show a falling off shortly, money is due in great quantities from the West to the business capital of the United States; so that the monetary conditions across the Atlantic are not likely to show serious changes. I do not think the conditions in our own market will alter materially, though the tendency will be to an easier condition. In the meanwhile the six per cent. bank rate remains.

There has been little of interest on our Stock Exchange outside the War Loan. The stock has been dealt in at prices ranging from 99 11/16 to 99 15/16; as I write the price is 99 13/16. During this day about thirty transactions have taken place. There was some fear among a few members that the Bank of England might be tempted to invite popularity by lowering its standard rate on the eve of the loan and the announcement on Thursday that the quotation would be maintained at 6 per cent. was received with some cheering. Home Railway stocks have shown a tendency to "sag"; but generally speaking markets call for little or no comment.

SOME REMARKABLE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The City of London in particular and the country generally just now are concentrating their minds on the War Loan and unless appearances are unusually deceptive you should have good news of its result before these lines have reached you. As I write some very remarkable subscriptions have been announced, perhaps the most astonishing being that of Lady Wernher for two millions; surely far and away the largest sum ever subscribed by a single private person to any issue in the history of finance. It is not stated whether it is new money and it is quite safe to assume that a very good part of it represents conversion of previous War Loan stock. Even so, it is an amazing amount of money for one person to apply for. It should have a great moral effect on the powers that pull the strings in Germany. It can at least be said that never before was a loan heralded with so much genius of advocacy. Mr. Bonar Law's speech at the Guildhall was a masterpiece of business advocacy, while Mr. Lloyd George's more histrionic effort was electrical. The quantity of capital represented by the audience could not have been equalled by any other gathering of citizens in the world; while without the gates, were thousands of Londoners, some of them millionaires.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

The Premier began quietly enough, but as he proceeded the whole force of a highly strung Celtic temperament came into play and he carried his audience as few men have fired a gathering in that old hall, famous above all other buildings in the Empire for historic speeches. I think, if a canvas had been made then and there, a subscription list could have been published surpassing the anticipations of the most optimistic character.

It is hoped, and I believe the hope will be largely fulfilled, that the bulk of the

(Continued on page 8.)

GENERAL SMUTS AND INDIAN TROOPS.

A SPLENDID TRIBUTE.

THE FUTURE OF AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAPETOWN, Feb. 15.
Recd. 8.15 a.m., Feb. 17.

General Smuts had a magnificent reception at the City Hall here. Lord Buxton and General Botha were present and also the members of the Cabinet.

The City and British Indians presented addresses, the latter affirming that General Smuts had commanded no more heroic or more hardworking troops than Indians.

General Smuts replying emphasised that South Africa had secured a voice in the disposal of the African continent and no arrangement would be made in the immediate neighbourhood which would prejudice the development of South Africa.

General Smuts paid an eloquent tribute to the work of Indians in East Africa, especially in the earlier portion of the campaign, declaring that he had no more loyal, more devoted or braver troops that the heroes from Asia.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FAILURE OF GERMAN BLOCKADE.

HEAVY SUBMARINE LOSSES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 17.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, Feb. 14:—The correspondent of the "Daily Express" at The Hague states that contrary to the expectations of the German Admiralty Germany's submarine losses during the past fortnight have been very heavy. Even the maddest supporters of the submarine campaign see that the blockade does not pay.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

COUNT REVENTLOW'S FEEBLE DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 16.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., Feb. 18.

Commenting in the newspaper on the submarine debate in the House of Lords Count Reventlow claims that the previous submarine campaign was overcome not by British measures, but by threatening the diplomatic intervention of America.

Count Reventlow makes a feeble retort to Lord Curzon's mention of Admiral Jellicoe's satisfaction with the number of German submarines sunk.

ARGENTINA AND GERMANY

REFUSAL TO RECOGNISE BLOCKADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOSAIRES, Feb. 15.
Received 8 a.m., Feb. 17.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has stated that the Argentine could not agree to the German blockade and has reserved its freedom of action.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ELUDING THE SUBMARINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.
Received 8 a.m., Feb. 17.

The "Handelsblad" states that the question is now being considered of sending cargo steamers to the Dutch East Indies via the Panama Canal. As regards passengers it is proposed that they shall travel via New York and overland to San Francisco whence the Dutch steamers shall convey them to their destination.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

KAISER'S BOAST ABOUT SUBMARINE BLOCKADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.
Recd. 2-10 a.m., Feb. 18.

Conversing with the poet Mueller, at Homburg, the Kaiser declared that Napoleon's phantom continental blockade had become a reality, hitting England harder than anything hitherto. Right and morality were on the German side, for the triumph of which every clean weapon must be used.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DECORATIONS FOR INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Received 8 a.m., Feb. 17.

The following decorations for services in the field have been awarded to officers of the Indian Army:—

C.M.G.—Commander Neville Wilson. Colonels Patrick Hehir and Alexander Dallas.

D.S.O.—Major Arthur Wilford, Captains Frederick De Butts and Herbert Mackenzie.

A number of promotions to brevet rank are announced.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SWEDEN AND THE BLOCKADE

GOVERNMENT TAKE OVER FOODSTUFFS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Feb. 15.
Received 8 a.m., Feb. 17.

The Government has taken over all oats and barley and their products and has prohibited the use of potatoes as fodder.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 18.

British steamers Cilicia, Ferga and Margarita and three English trawlers have been sunk. The tonnage lost totals 5,000

AMERICAN RELIEF WORK IN BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 17.

In connection with the German announcement permitting the Americans to continue relief work in Belgium and northern France, Reuter learns that the Americans have consented on understanding that same conditions shall apply as heretofore.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

INDIA ABLE TO MEET SILK DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 0.10 a.m., Feb. 19.

In a paper read before the Society of Arts, Professor Maxwell-Lefroy said that if there was demand for raw material for silk products, India could meet it, if the English manufacturer plainly stated his requirements.

Lord Islington who presided said, that the difficulties were formidable but not insuperable. Industry had suffered retrogression in some parts of India but the demand for silk had increased. The Indian Government was now considering the report of the Committee appointed in 1915 to inquire into the industry.

BRAZILIAN VESSELS SAIL FOR EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 16.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., Feb. 18.

A telegram from Rio-de-Janeiro says that three Brazilian vessels have sailed for Europe since February 1st.

GERMAN SUBMARINISM.

SATISFACTORY ACCOUNT OF PROTECTIVE MEASURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London, February 17.—Satisfactory accounts of the navy's work against German submarine continue to come to hand from home and neutral sources. French advices state the number sunk is very considerable. This is borne out by the reduced quantity of tonnage sunk in recent days. The Admiralty people are silent but smiling and it is believed that before long the enemy will make the best of the situation and with a show of regard for neutrals will agree to refrain from sinking ships where possible. It is known that the tonnage sunk does not come anywhere near the German estimate.

Already the Berlin Foreign Office has prepared the public for fewer sinkings by circulating the statement that the submarine campaign has succeeded in locking up neutral ships in harbour. As a matter of actual fact, only a small proportion is laid up and on the sea only one ship in a hundred is destroyed. At the present rate of progression it would take some years to clear the seas of merchant ships. The danger of the menace is by no means over, but it has been crippled at the beginning and against that Germany has to recover. She will no doubt do her best in the next four weeks and there will be losses but all the signs are favourable to the Allies.

MILITARY DETERIORATION OF GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 17.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The "Central News" Rome correspondent quotes a report published in the "Informazione" as having been received by the Vatican from a sure source dealing with the state of the enemy armies. According to this, von Hindenburg bluntly stated at a recent Council of War at the German general headquarters that the military deterioration of Germany and Austria during the past three or four months had been even more marked than the deterioration of civilians through economic distress. He could not fail to note during his inspection of all the fronts that the spirits of the soldiers were depressed. They showed marked physical deterioration. The war material at the disposal of the forces was neither so abundant or so good as formerly. Moreover the German army was now suffering from shortage of officers.

The "Informazione" adds if German conditions are so bad, it is safe to assume that those of her allies are much worse. There is also reason to believe that the percentage of sickness in the central powers armies is alarmingly high.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MAHOMEDANS AND HOME RULE.

A VITAL ASPECT OF INDIAN POLITICS.

The eleventh lecture of the Home Rule Services, was delivered on Friday night at Morarji Goculdas Hall, by Mr. Syud Hossain, on "Mahomedans and Home Rule," the Hon. Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit Presiding.

Sir Dinshaw introducing the lecturer said it was both a pleasant and an unnecessary duty as he was sufficiently known to them. He had breathed the liberal atmosphere of England for many years and had come out to this country to contribute his mite towards the advancement of the just and rightful aspirations of the people of this country.

Mr. Syud Hossain said that there were probably many present in the Hall who owing to their being permanent residents of Bombay had been in much closer touch than himself with the recent developments in regard to Mahomedan participation in political affairs. He was not in Bombay last year, but he understood there had been a certain amount of local excitement concerning Mahomedan politics. (Laughter.) The echoes of this excitement had reached him in England where he had had occasion to take some interest in their proceedings and to say his say in the matter. Coming to the question of "Mahomedans and Home Rule" it was not without interest, the speaker said, to note that many people looked rather askance at the proposition: it was not a thing that people took for granted: it was not a thing that many people were yet able to understand and assimilate without some conscious effort. You might mention "Hindus and Home Rule" or "Parsis and Home Rule" without arousing any particular surprise, but the mention of "Mahomedans and Home Rule" instantly evoked a kind of surprised interest. Why should this be so? The reason, said the speaker, was to be found in the rapid political development of the community during the last decade and a half. In the national evolution of the country there had been a special quickening of the Mahomedan consciousness. The speaker was present in Dacca in 1906 when the All-India Moslem League came into existence: he had special opportunities of knowing the minds of its promoters. At that time at any rate the main function of the League was conceived to be somewhat exclusively denominational. Yet in a matter of ten years the leaders of the Mahomedan community had realized the wisdom and patriotism of working side by side, in sympathetic co-operation, with their non-Mahomedan fellow-countrymen, rather than in a spirit of communal exclusiveness. Their outlook had broadened and their sympathies had deepened. That the Mahomedan community had decided to bring itself into line with the larger current of national existence was an eminently promising and satisfactory development. For the Mahomedans had a special contribution to make to the national cause. Their democratic tradition alone was a factor of incalculable importance in the complete realization, in the fulness of time, of the national ideals.

CAUSES OF BACKWARDNESS.

In considering the causes of the "backwardness" that had been reponsible for the belated participation of Mahomedans in the political life and aspirations of the country. Mr. Syud Hossain said it should not be forgotten that with the advent of British rule in the country, the Mahomedans were in a position different to that of other communities in India. They still cherished with some vividness the memories of their own uninterrupted sovereignty of five hundred years and more, and could not bring themselves, in consequence, readily to face the facts. Their dissatisfaction and disappointment took a fatalistic turn, and, as they all knew, for very many years the Mahomedan community adopted an attitude which, in the modern phrase, could only be described as one of passive resistance to the intentions and institutions of the new regime. Among other things they would have nothing to do with English education. Having lost their Empire they were anxious to save their souls as they thought by eschewing European science and learning. The besetting care of the community was to make up their minds whether India was *Dar-ul-Harb* or *Dar-ul-Islam*. It was during these days of discontent and indecision that the Mahomedans, by neglecting the educational facilities that the other communities rightly availed themselves of, earned their "backwardness." It was fortunate for them that far-sighted and enthusiastic pioneers of education arose in time, and the community had to a considerable extent made up for lost time and missed opportunities. They were now able and ready to take their proper place and their full share in the national life and work.

THE SYCOPHANTS.

There were still many Mahomedans, of the old school, said the speaker, who had acute misgivings as to the present trend of political activities. There were those who adhered to somewhat narrow and antiquated ideas, because they did not know any better. But they were thoroughly honest in their views, and were entitled to every respect. There were others, however, who, knowing better, persisted in misrepresentation and intrigue for base selfish reasons. This latter class was entitled to nothing more than contempt, and the only remedy was to build up such an enlightened and anthentic public opinion as would make that kind of low pursuit in the name of the community impossible. In this connection the remarks of Sir Dinshaw Petit in his famous speech at Lucknow had a special interest for the Mahomedan Community. The prospect of, and the best preparation for, Home Rule, said Mr. Hossain, lay in their all joining together, in a spirit of whole hearted devotion, to build up a real national life in India. Those who talked as though there was some mysterious disability operating upon Indians for purposes of fitness for Home Rule, were very much wide of the mark. It was merely stupid and unhistorical to say that the Hindus or Mahomedans or Parsis or Sikhs were constitutionally unsuited for Self-Government. They had all very forceful traditions behind them, and given suitable opportunities of training and modern equipment, they would be able to achieve their common national destiny. (Cheers).

NEW DEPRESSED CLASS.

The Chairman in thanking the lecturer on behalf of those present for his interesting and inspiring address, said he fully endorsed the views that he had expressed. He was very glad the lecturer had exposed the fallacy of those who were always arguing that Indians were unfit for self-government, and had rightly emphasised that education was the real way to the advancement of the nation. If the cause of Indian unity had suffered by delay, it was due, as the lecturer had said, to the inadequate and not infrequently mischievous methods of education that had been in vogue in this country for many years. There had been gratifying indications in recent years of mutual understanding and practical rapprochement among the different communities of India, and they must see to it that this most hopeful of factors for the future well-being of the country was not only maintained but fully developed in every direction. What they wanted was an immediate declaration of policy from the Government that they intended to confer self-government on India at the earliest possible moment. In regard to the lecturer's remarks about the sycophants he was sorry to say there were such people who deliberately misrepresented the genuine feelings and sentiments of Indians to officials and were thereby doing a great disservice, not only to their own people but also to the Government. To such individuals no quarter should be given. (Loud cheers.) They had missions to the depressed classes. Let them do away with the depressed classes altogether and have a new depressed class composed of these sycophants. (Loud laughter and cheers.)

Mr. B. G. Horniman, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said they were indeed grateful to Sir Dinshaw Petit for his presence. He, the speaker, was not himself a member of the Home Rule League, except in spirit, but he always found himself in an atmosphere free from pretence and humbug and full of genuine feeling when he came to their meetings. Unfortunately some of their public men were apt to look askance at the Home Rule League. He did not know why they should when all were united on the Congress platform. They therefore appreciated that Sir Dinshaw Petit was not one of these but had readily accepted the invitation to preside at that meeting. He wished some others of their public men, such as Mr. Wacha, Mr. Setalwad and Sir Narayan Chandavarker would come to those meetings as well and witness the enthusiasm of the members and their intelligent desire to serve the cause for which all were working. He referred to the rumour that an attempt had been set on foot to form a new association, to which Anglo-Indians should be admitted, for the purpose of countering the work of the Home Rule League. He could hardly believe that it was true for such an enterprise would be an act of treachery to the national cause. (Loud cheers.)

TURKS IN KUT NEARLY CUT OFF.

EFFECT ON BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

General Berthout writing in "Petit Journal," says that apparently the Turks in Kut are nearly cut off. It remains to be seen whether they will be able to retire in time to the left bank. The forcing of Turkey to recall men to defend her possessions in Asia will affect the situation as regards the Balkans and Russia.

CRITICAL POINT IN WAR.

COMING STRUGGLE IN SPRING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Neue Freie Pfess" says that the Kaiser's visit shows that the Austrians and Germans are unanimous regarding the submarine campaign. The war is reaching a critical point and everything indicates that the last cards will be laid on the table in spring.

At a meeting of the Parsi Anjuman, Surat, held yesterday, Khan Bahadur Framji Dinshaw Kamdia was unanimously nominated as a delegate to the Surat Parsi Matrimonial Court, in place of Khan Bahadur Dr. Dossahbai Pestonji resigned.

(Continued from Column 5.)

Then Mr. K. Natarajan moved and Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas seconded that the Chairman be authorised and requested to communicate the resolutions to the proper authorities.

This was supported by Mr. H. P. Mody who asked if a Government that had drawn its sword in the cause of justice and righteousness in this war allows the pecuniary interests of a small class of persons against the interests and honour of millions of devoted Indian subjects. So that horrid system of indentured labour should be swept out of existence at once and should become a memory of the past.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Wacha, said Mr. Wacha for the last forty years had ever been ready to respond to the country's call (applause) as he had that day responded to their call to ask Mr. Tilak to make a speech, (applause). There were few men in this country whose knowledge of affairs surpassed Mr. Wacha's, and he was sure they would all agree with him that they could have chosen no more fit person to preside at the meeting than Mr. Wacha (applause).

The Hon. Mr. Sheriff D. Kanji seconded the resolution, which was carried amid loud cheering.

The proceedings then terminated.

GREAT MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

(Continued on page 5.)

its attendant evils is an oft-repeated tale of misery and lamentation. As I have already said elsewhere, it is a system of enforced slavery and legalised prostitution, and as such, constitutes a wanton insult to our womanhood and a standing reproach to our manhood. I will not take you once more over the harrowing details of the many social and moral evils arising out of this system of serfdom in civilized garb. Their painful memories have boiled your blood as much as they have boiled mine. Suffice it to say that this country stands disgraced in the eyes of the whole civilised world so long as these disgusting and inhuman conditions continue to exist. We are all agreed, ladies and gentlemen, that this system must go. And go it must, not after five years, nor even after one year; but immediately. If we have any feelings for our motherland and if we are true to ourselves, we must not rest until this system which is at the bottom of most of the disabilities imposed upon our countrymen in the colonies, is wiped out, root and branch (Cheers) for once and for all. It is very refreshing to be reminded that we are a responsible and integral part of the Empire: but may we ask in return what it is that the Empire means to us and how it is that we are to be expected to feel a pride in its citizenship, if this country is to be constantly treated as the Cinderella of the Empire and if her most sacred rights and privileges, her noblest sentiments and feelings are to be ruthlessly trampled under foot regardless of all moral obligations and solemn promises made over and over again by successive Sovereigns and as often repeated on memoroble occasions to the princes and peoples of this country. (Cheers.)

BASELESS APPREHENSIONS.

The facts are, ladies and gentlemen, that the abolition of recruitment in the country does not necessarily mean the nullity of all existing contract in the colonies. There are perhaps years after which they will expire; and sugar from Fiji and other urgent requirements of the Government, will and ought to continue and come undisturbed as before. Assuming even for argument's sake, however, that the abolition of this system means that sugar will become unprocurable or prohibitive in price, have the Government no other method of helping themselves than a continuance of this pernicious system which this country hates like poison? (Cheers.) If the Government can requisition Indian wheat and Indian coal, if they can take other rigorous measures all through the Empire to meet the extraordinary conditions produced by the war, can they not legislate so as to force the Fiji refineries to supply sugar at a given rate instead of squeezing fabulous profits as they are doing now, out of the life blood of their helpless Indian bondsmen? But, ladies and gentlemen, these extreme suppositions are absolutely imaginery. (Laughter.) There is plenty of labour in Fiji and other colonies; only, the refineries will have to take it on their fair terms on payment of the rates of freemen as everywhere else in the world. instead of the niggardly pittance paid to their present Indian Indentured slaves. You will see thus that there is nothing in this fear and that if the Government are earnest and sincere in their desire to satisfy the sentiments and feelings of India, that if the goodwill and wishes of this country count for anything, there is really and truly no insuperable difficulty in their way. In the name of our country therefore, and in the name of everything that is sacred to us, we emphatically demand that this despicable piece of legislation shall go at once; and for ever; and that the like of it shall never again disfigure our statute books. (Loud applause.)

MR. MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, in further supporting the resolution, said there was only one point that he wished to make clear. The subject of the evening was not a controversial one and they stood on grounds of morality and humanity. Their demands were based on virtue, on woman's honour and humanity in general.

MR. TILAK.

In response to loud and insistent demands Mr. B. G. Tilak was then called upon to support the resolution. He received a great ovation. He said that a speech was unnecessary at that time to impress upon the public the necessity of passing the resolution. The time had come when the infamous system ought to be put a stop to at once. If Government were not prepared to do it at once and of their own accord, the matter must be taken in hand by the public. They knew the views of the Government on the subject. (Laughter.) They (Government) did not like it, but they were influenced by interested party to continue the system for five years more. (Shame). They had sent influential agents with money in their pockets to work for that object.

"But" questioned Mr. Tilak, "What have you done?" He said that they should work and make sacrifices to counteract the work of the influential agents sent down to this country. They knew that the evil would be removed as soon as possible. But that might be, for aught they knew, one year, five years or for the matter of that, ten years. Hence, their duty was to organise and offer a passive resistance. They had to keep on the watch and follow the agents of the Fiji planters to the emigration depots and make it impossible for them to carry away the labourers. (Cheers.)

So, he said, they ought to begin more serious work and see that by the end of May at least when the Conference wofld meet that infamous statute of Indentured labour, that disgrace on the name of India was removed by bringing sufficient pressure to bear upon those responsible. (Loud cheers.) He asked the audience to carry the resolution with acclamation.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

(Continued in Column 4.)

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

subscriptions will represent the genuine result of economy and saving. The self-deprivation of luxuries, indeed anything but the bare necessities of life, are what will give the result its genuine character. Of course the banks and other finance institutions will go in to a larger extent, while they will certainly assist those who want to take a hand. But we have to look ahead! It must not be forgotten that long-sighted managers and directors of banks and other great finance concerns have a duty, and a vastly important duty, in front of them, and their hands must not to any extent be prematurely tied. When the war is over, indeed, even now before peace is in sight, their assistance will be required for that great industrial energy which is as important to England as the victory of armies in the field and the navy afloat. The martial defeat of Germany will be but the first round in the contest in which we are engaged. Intellectual, moral and especially industrial revival is to follow with as much organisation and public spirit as has astonished the world during the belligerent period of this world-wide struggle for the survival of the fittest. Our Teutonic enemies boasted loudly of the theory of the superman. Whatever truth there was in their view of the secret of humanity, they must at least be taught that they made a profound mistake in assuming that they had the monopoly of "supermanity"; if I may coin a word.

THE LIMIT OF LIBERALITY.

Mr. Bonar Law has a mind of quite unique acumen in dealing with national and international business questions and he has a gift for expressing his conclusions with forcible clarity. I don't think he ever placed a definite truth before his hearers with more conviction than when he emphasised the limit that the new loan reached as regards liberality in public borrowing by a British Government. So far as he is concerned a higher rate of interest can never be asked by those responsible for the Government of this country. Nor did the Chancellor express this opinion in any spirit of jingoism or national pride! He convinced his audience,—if so representative a business gathering required convincing,—that as a mere matter of business, higher rates of interest were out of the question.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The Lancashire cotton trade has had many difficulties to contend with during the past year, but on the whole December saw matters more satisfactory and the outlook brighter than had seemed probable earlier in the year. Not the least disturbing factor arose from labour disputes, which however found a satisfactory solution, thanks to the tact with which arbitration was conducted. Fluctuations in the price of raw cotton was the feature of the year's trade. At present it is difficult to prophesy on the outlook in the matter of quotations. The price for middling American cotton on the spot in Liverpool during the early weeks of the year was 8.01d. and by the end of April the quotation was fractionally under that price. It was then that an upward tendency set in and by midsummer the price stood at about 8¼d. A slight reaction was followed by doubtful news from America regarding the crop, news to which I referred at the time. As a result prices began to rise steadily and by the beginning of September there was a quotation of 9.63d., which was followed by steady rises until the latter part of November saw a quotation of 12.59d. Then the market became characterised by notable rises and falls, the end of the year having seen a comparatively easy quotation at 10.63d. While the American crop for the season ended last July was better than pessimists had prophesied; it was only 12,953,000 bales against 15,067,000 bales in the previous year.

As regards manufactured cotton goods the export trade received an unexpected boon in the demand from India. Especially was business with India good towards the latter half of the year in bleaching and finishing cloths. The feeling as regards the immediate future of the Indian trade is optimistic. A good monsoon and prosperous population, with bazaars not over-supplied, will result, it is hoped, in a fresh demand before long. On the other hand the demand for China has not been satisfactory, especially in view of the knowledge that supplies in that country are low. There was, on the other hand, quite a satisfactory demand for Egypt.

ASTONISHING IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Had a capable thinker on the eve of war been told the exact conditions under which England would be fighting in 1916, he would certainly not have hazarded the prophesy that our import and export trade would have reached anything approaching the figures that have been recorded. When one realises the enormous number of men withdrawn for the Army, the dangers to which our mercantile marine and that of neutrals have been subjected, the armies of workers who have devoted their time to munitions and other necessities for our fighters abroad, the results are astonishing. And that can be said after every allowance has been made for high prices and imports of Government stores.

As regards imports the total for the year previous to the war, 1913, amounted to £769,000,000 and that was a record. Last year our imports amounted to the enormous total of £1,150,000,000, a result that no one could have foreseen. Despite the war 1913 was the only year in which our imports exceeded those of 1916. The total for the latter period was £507,000,000. Of course the adverse trade balance here revealed is very great: and with the prospect of prices further advancing is likely to be greater during the current year. But we can at least realise with confidence that the spirit of the people is moving more and more in favour of moderation and curtailment of luxuries and unnecessary purchases from over-seas.

BOXING AT HOME.

WYE BEATS COTTON.

A FINE BOUT.

The Covent Garden Club reopened its doors on January 15 after the Christmas vacation with a most entertaining programme, in which Bob Cotton and Lance-Corpl Alf Wye were the chief contestants. Both, writes the "Sportsman," are ex-amateurs, Cotton at one tme being a member of the Stansfild B. C., while Wye won the Bantam-weight Amateur Championship in 1913 in the colours of the Columbia B.C. Both men have advanced considerably since that time, and in a measure the bout was expected to have some bearing on the Feather-weight Championship, which is about to be resigned by the present holder, Llew Edwards, who was in Australia.

Wye had put on weight since joining the Forces, and has met with some success. Cotton was recently beaten at 9st 2lb by Curley Walker after a sparkling bout. He fought a fine draw with Young Joe Brooks at the Stadium, and knocked out Mike Honeyman in ten rounds in December last. The fifteen rounds was for £100 aside at 9st. Wye drew the weight and Cotton was just inside it. Both were capitally trained. Wye was upset in the first two minutes, but shaking off the effects he boxed with sound judgment. His left went flush through Cotton's guard. The latter, a fighter rather than a boxer, made repeated efforts to bring off damaging books, but for the most part the solider avoided them.

For ten rounds, Wye had the advantage, thanks to his superior left and general resource. In the eleventh round he was down twice, and Cotton sailed in to finish him. But Wye, served by his condition, rallied, and, more than holding his own in the concluding stages, won a rattling battle.

DETAILS.

Lance-Corpl. ALF WYE (A.S.C.) beat BOB COTTON (Bermondsey).—Both took the ring in excellent condition. Ben Jordan, Alf Hewitt, Harry Williams, and Arthur Guteridge seconded the Bermondsey boy, and Alf Denhart, Mike Groves, Pte Marriott, and Pte G. Clark looked after the soldier.

Round 1: After a few light exchanges Cotton opened out with some hard lefts, and one telled Wye, who took a count of six. Resuming Cotton forced it, reaching the jaw. He also banged about the ribs, Wye replying with some soft lefts.

Round 2: Cotton was first again with a left hook for the wind. Wye returned the compliment with some stinging stabs. Cotton came in, but was countered with severe prods. Wye was doing well. The Bermondsey boy's attempts to pound him at short range were foiled.

Round 3: Cotton was not so eager to lead off, and Wye did it until receiving a right high on the chin. Both were boxing cleverly, Wye again scoring with a clean drive.

Round 4: Wye's left told early on. He dodged some rihgts until Cotton rushed, and there was a clinch. Cotton dashed two lefts into the face and then retreated. Cotton just clipped the jaw with the right.

Round 5: Cotton put a couple of lefts to the chin and a right. Wye was still the smartest boxer. There was more clinching, the referee leaving his seat and ordering sternly both to break.

Round 6: The work was even, and little damage was done, Wye was puick to avoid swings for the head.

Round 7: In trying the right Cotton slipped to his knees. On rising he met several finely delivered lefts, and a right caused him to stagger. Quickly recovering he rushed, and, hooking on the head, drove the soldier to the ropes. It was Wye's round.

Round 8: Again Wye found the face with his left four times, but then Cotton shot over the dexter, and Wye clinched. Another right, and Wye began to look a trifle weary. But he came again in the last half minute, shooting out his jab to stop the Bermondsey lad's rush.

Round 9: Wye did well at the putset, and then Cotton started some stabbing. That worried Wye, who sprang at his opponent with three clean blows for the mouth, which rocked Cotton's head. In pure boxing the soldier was the chief scorer.

Round 10: Cotton still retained punch, and he sent it across to shake Wye. Cotton attempted a repetition, but the soldier was too smart for it. Wye kept to his left-handed asault, and it paid him.

Round 11: This was very exciting. Following a rally on the ropes Cotton slung a left to the stomach, and Wye, in pain, fell and took a count of 7sec. He was weak on rising and soon went down again. He was freely punched, but by dint of sound generalship saved himself, and in the last ten second fought back splendidly. The soldier's game stand was warmly cheered.

Round 12: Wye had recovered, and by sound boxing he kept his rival at bay. Cotton could not follow up his advantage of the previous stage.

Round 13: The referee warned both to box clean, as they were clinching. The work was scrappy, with both inclined to hold. Cotton was made to miss twice with the right. Wye put in a few facers.

Round 14: The soldier did some prodding, and was resourceful close in. Cotton aimed some wicked rights, but they did not reach the objective. Wye connected twice on the mouth with right jolts.

Round 15: Some in-fighting marked the closing stage. Wye crossed with the right and drove off Cotton. They stood toe to toe, and had a vigorous in-fight, which favoured Cotton.

The referee found for Wye, whose success was loudly acclaimed, especially by the officers of the A.S.C.

PARSI CRICKET.

A LESSON TO RISING CRICKETERS.

An interesting cricket fixture, arranged by the Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club, came off yesterday on the Esplanade, between teams captained by Dr. H. D. Kanga and Mr. S. M. Chothia. A goodly number of well-known players participated in the fixture, which provided some very interesting sport. The match was arranged with a view to give rising cricketers an opportunity of studying the methods of play of experienced cricketers.

At the luncheon interval, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, addressing those present, thanked Mr. Jijibhoy Billimoria of the Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club for arranging this interesting fixture. He said there was a belief entertained in some quarters that Parsi cricket was not thriving. He however firmly believed that it was in as flourishing a condition as it had been at any stage of its career before. (Applause). As an instance of this he referred to the match against the Hindus when the Parsis pulled the match out of fire by all-round fine cricket, and to the contest with the Presidency last year when the Parsi Eleven, especially Mr. Warden, Dr. Kanga, Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Driver, put up such a magnificent fight against the finest English team that had ever taken the field in these international contests. (Applause). He especially referred to the brilliant catch brought off by Mr. Driver, which, he said, was worth while coming miles to see. He asked every cricketer to remember that cricket was only a means to an end and dwelt upon the necessity of cultivating discipline, and other qualities which this manly game engendered and fostered. In this connection he referred to the Town Hall meeting that was being held that evening to thank his Excellency the Viceroy for allowing the Indians to join the army in greater numbers than before and he hoped all community's in India, including the Parsi, the Hindu and the Mahomedan, would come forward to contribute their service to the Empire to which they all had the honour to belong. (Applause).

Dr. M. E. Pavri said they were all thankful to Mr. Patel for coming there that day and for offering to present two bats to the players that acquitted themselves most creditably in that day's match. Dr. Pavri also thanked the Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club for arranging the match. Mr. Patel had expressed his belief that Parsi cricket was not deteriorating. He (Dr. Pavri) would say that what was required to maintain the best traditions of Parsi cricket was not only good play on the part of cricketers but also unanimity among them and between the "maidan" clubs and the Parsi Gymkhana. He concluded by thanking Mr. Patel and Mr. Billimoria for encouraging rising cricketers.

Dr. H. D. Kanga also pleaded for unanimity between the "maidan" clubs and the Parsi Gymkhana. The Parsis had hitherto held their own in matches with the sister communities but it had to be remembered that they were a mere handful compared to the other numerically strong communities and they would have to put forth their best efforts in the future if they did not desire to lag behind.

Referring to the Spencer Challenge Shield matches he expressed his opinion that those matches had failed to realise the great benefits that were expected of them. He referred to the great services rendered to Parsi cricket by Mr. J. M. Framji Patel who had all along exerted himself to inculcate the virtue of discipline among the rising generation of Parsi cricketers, and he (Dr. Kanga) assured him that Parsi cricketers would not disappoint him. (Applause). He concluded by thanking Mr. Jijibhoy Billimoria for arranging that day's interesting fixture.

A member of the Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club announced his intention of presenting a third bat.

Dr. Kanga's team made 126 runs to which Surveyor, Vajifdar, Wadia and Nallaseth contributed 33, 22, 18 and 16 respectively. Mr. Chothia's team replied with a total of 102. K. Irani and T. Parekh contributing 28 and 20 respectively. Dr. Kanga's Eleven thus won the match by 24 runs. Vajifdar, Vatcha and Karanjia captured 4 wickets each for 24, 38 and 45 runs respectively. Bats were presented to Irani, Surveyor, Vajifdar and Vatcha for the fine form shown by them.

MR. A. L. BUTLER GIVES UP RACING.

SALE OF HIS HORSES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

Mr. A. L. Butler, who is giving up racing disposed of his string a few days ago. He had sold his 14-2 English pony Nareb to Mr. Allen and the English hurdler Port of Spain to the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. This afternoon after the first race had been run the remaining three of his horses were auctioned. The twelve-year old black Australian gelding, who in an aggregate won stakes worth Rs. 44,000, changed hands for Rs. 1,200 Mr. J. D. Marshal purchasing him. Mr. Rae bought Encore aged seven a bay Australian pony 14.0 winner of races aggregating Rs. 10,00 for Rs. 850.

Patriotic, who only other day ran second in Jumpers Flat Race and who had won two such races in Australia was purchased by Mr. Lamond Walker for Rs. 1,600. Patriotic is only seven years old and was imported last year.

MURRAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 15.

In the semi-final of the Murray Football Tournament, the Middlesex Regiment beat Royal West Kents by three goals to one. Scoring was opened by West Kents. Middlesex then made three goals before half time. Score during second half remained unaltered. Middlesex meet North Staffords in the final on Thursday.

MAHALUXMI RACES.

DETAILS AND RESUITS.

The following are the detailed results of Saturday's Racing at Mahaluxmi. A descriptive accounts appeared in our Sunday Edition.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 3,000; second Rs 1,000; third Rs 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's RED CROSS, 9-3, F Hardy 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s ZAKI PASHA 9-12, F. Templeman 2
Mr. Mubarak's DEFENDER, 8-4, J. Trenoweth 3

Also Ran.—Durban 8-8; Vellard 7-13, carried 8-1; Young Majub 7-7; Maasal 7-2; Engine 6-3; Ruby Fish 6-0.

The Race.—They were sent away level, when Maasal and Ruby Fish led for a few paces and were soon displaced by Defender followed by Red Cross, Zaki Pasha lying fifth and Vellard who got a bad start lost. In the Straight Red Cross shot out hotly pursued by Zaki Pasha, who had moved quickly to a good position on the rails. Red Cross outstayed the vigorous challenge of Zaki Pasha to win by 1½ lengths ¾ length, neck.

Time, 1 min. 21 secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 56-8. Place Rs. 23, 24 and 35.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 36. Place Rs 11-8, 10 and 16-8.

Trainer.—Etul Rama.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs 3,000; second Rs 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. D B. Captain's SUGAR LOAF, 8-12 J. Ruiz 1
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's PHILANTHROPIST 9-0 Trahan 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' YUAN, 7-10, Purtoosingh 3

Also Ran.—Kim III 8-5; Ute 7-3; Spenser 8-4.

The Race.—Spenser led until the fifth furlong followed by Yuan and Sugar Loaf. Yuan was the first to enter the Straight followed by Ute. Philanthropist who was lying fifth moved up quickly and displaced Yuan. Sugar Loaf from the outside challenged before the stands and won by a neck ,1½ lengths, 1 length.

Time.—2 min 9 secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 53-8. Place Rs. 24-8, and 19.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 23. Place Rs. 10-8 and 9-8.

Trainer.—E. C. Ramshaw.

THE GATWICK PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Kelso's WISE THRUSH 7-3 Ringstead... 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's FINAL PROOF, 9-1, Collis 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s DUNSKEY, 9-10 F. Templeman 3

Also Ran.—Dress 9-12; Dollet 9-2; Servian 8-6; Impecunious 8-6; Oosmania 8-0; Sungrebe 7-8; Minimum 6-13.

The Race.—After a false start in which three horses actually ran for half a furlong, they were recalled and let go, when the lighter weights made the running, Wise Thrush, Impecunious and Dollet being in the forefront, Dress lying fifth and Dunskey last. In the Straight Final Proof and Wise Thrush ran abreast, Dunskey came strong but could only manage to secure third place. Dress came from the outside and placed fourth a head behind Dunskey. Won by ¼ length, neck head.

Time.—1 min 17 secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 65-8. Place Rs. 18, 29 and 15.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 45. Place Rs 9, 13 and 7.

Trainer.—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs 1,000 presented by the Western India Turf Club and Rs 27,500 from the fund. Winner, the cup and Rs. 20,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs 2,500. A Handicap for Horses.

Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' SALANDRA 9-11, W Huxley 1
Mr. T. M. Thadeus' EVETT 8-2, J Ruiz ... 2
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's LLANGEINOR, 8-6, Pullin 3

Also Ran.—Silver Balm 9-12; Criton 8-0; Politian 8-12; Kiltoi 9-5; Silver Thrush 8-12; Joyous Gard 7-2; Triple Alliance 7-6; Screamer 7-5; Summer Thyme 7-3; Thunder 7-1; Santa Barbara 6-11; Carpentia 6-0.

The Race.—Evett showed out first followed by Salandra on the rails, Llangeinor a length behind. In the turn Politian moved up and the four entered the straight in a bunch. Salandra made his efforts in the middle of the Straight and had no difficulty in holding the field safe. He went strong to win by half a length, neck neck.

Time.—1 min 39 secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 26-8. Place Rs. 20, 24 and 52.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win 15-8. Place Rs. 10, 11 and 22-8.

Trainer.—J Robinson.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight.)

Winner Rs 7,000; second Rs 2,000; third Rs 1,000. A Handicap for Horses.

Mr. M. Goculdass' FORWARD III, 8-3, Bowley 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' VERGE, 8-8, W. Huxley 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' FORFEIT LASS, 7-8 Purtoosingh 3

Also Ran.—Patrick 9-0; Black Kite 6-12; Pastime 8-8; Tootsie 7-3; Binfield Grove 6-2; Kenilworth 6-0.

The Race.—When the horses came well in sight Mr. Goculdass' Trio were found to be leading in a file with Tootsie lying fourth and Patrick on the inside fifth. Won by a neck, head, 1 length.

Time.—57⅗ secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 24-8. Place Rs. 48, 25 and 40.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 11-8. Place Rs. 23-8, 12-8 and 18.

Trainer.—J Robinson.

THE GAYE PLATE:—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs 3,000; second Rs 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s MAJBUR 9-12, F. Templeman 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SINGER 9-3, Collis 2
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' RUBY MINE 8-0, J Flynn 3

Also Ran.—Beyrut 9-5; Purity 8-12; White Silk 8-12; Money Gold 8-9; Sir Night 8-4; Royal Court 7-9; Ajax 7-13; Section 7-11; Nizam-ul-mulk 7-10; Excelsior 7-5; Gazal 7-3; Malacca 7-3; Pasha 6-0.

The Race.—Ajax jumped out as soon as they were released and established a good lead which he kept right to the middle of the Straight. Behind him ran Sir Knight, White Silk and Ruby Mine all bunched up. White Silk overtook Ajax before the second enclosure and finished there with Ajax, Ruby Mine and Sir Knight seemed to have it all to themselves when Majbur shot out like an arrow and went out to win by 1½ lengths, ¾ length and 1 length.

Time 2 min 21⅖ secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 31-8. Place Rs. 18-8, 30-8 and 85-8.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 15-8. Place Rs. 10, 17 and 38.

Trainer.—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500 A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's COUNTY CRICKET 8-0, J. Trenoweth 1
Mr. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' FIRE FINCH 8-10, W Huxley 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PREMIERE 8-9, J Ruiz 3

Also Ran.—Rolling Stock 7-12; Bedspread 8-7; Kinsale 8-7; Penny Pie 8-1; Bed-time 8-0; Anthracite 7-12; Margreen 7-9; King's Head 7-9.

The Race.—They were sent to a good start when King's Head immediately went ahead followed by County Cricket, Premier and Fire Finch. They ran in this order to almost the middle of the Straight where King's Head was done with. County Cricket responded gamely when called upon and went strong to win by 1½ lengths. Fire Finch displaced Premiere for second place by a short head one length between third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 15 1/5 secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 51-8 Place Rs. 17, 17 and 29.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 24. Place Rs. 9, 9-8 and 18.

Trainer.—J. Robinson.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The card as usual was a long one consisting of seven races, of which three produced exciting finishes, although the weather was a bit trying. The attendance was pretty large. It was a great day for Mr. Watson's stable, which took three races—winners in each case; starting at good and nourishing odds. Stakes riding on each occasion.

Details:—

THE OCHTERLONEY CHASE.—Distance 2½ miles.

Messrs. Pugh and Olpherl's LESTO, 11-12, Barker 1*
Mr Allan's BRANDICHOC 9-13, Williamson 1*
Mr. Dec's DOLLY DIMPLE, 10-6, Captain Durham 3

*Dead Heat.

Also Ran.—Chevalier 9-0.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Brandichoc, 7 to 4 Lesto, sixes Dolly Dimple, fifteens the other.

The Race.—Lesto led for a few strides then Dolly Dimple went ahead of affairs Chevalier being second. Then followed the ultimate winner. After going the course once round Lesto and Brandichoc moved up and were leading two furlongs from home on the flat. There was a tremendous finish, the horses passing the post locked together. Dolly Dimple finished 2, 2½ lengths behind.

Time.—5 min. 15 secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs 13 and 12. Place Rs 13 and 12.

THE MEDIOCRE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Dowson's ONE 8-3, Barrett 1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's SPEAR PROOF 7-10 Stakes 2
Mrs Galstaun's CASTLE VITE 7-12 (car, 8-2), Wing 3

Also Ran.—Guess 7-7; Blackmailer 9-12.

Betting.—Evens One, 6 to 4 Blackmailer, sixes Guess, eighths Castle Vite twenties Spear Proof.

The Race.—Castle Vite led from Spear-proof, then Guess and One with Blackmailer last. Near the five furlong post the leader seemed to have enough and One assumed the pride of position. Blackmailer made feeble challenge owing to the weight telling its tale and One won easily by ¾ length, 1 length between second and third.

Time.—2 min. 37 secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs 24. Place Rs 16 and 17.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Lauder and Lieut-Col. Smith's YONKERS 8-2, Stokes 1
Mr. Dee's LITTLE STAR 7-12, Thompson ... 2
Mr. Coningham's SUMURUN 8-2 Barrett... 3

Also Ran.—Mid Sand 9-8; Milliner 9-9; Stage Fright 9-7; Watch Tower 9-4; Miss Brake 3-1; Spoofer 8-13.

Betting.—Twos Midsand, 9 to 4 Waich Tower, fives Yonkers, sevens Sumurun, longer prices the rest.

The Race:—When the gate went up Yonkers jumped off in front of Little Star and Sumurun and they came all the distance in that order and passed the box, 1¼ lengths and a short head separating them.

Time.—2 min. 9 4/5 secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs 67. Place Rs 25, 51 and 34.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Lauder and Lieut-Col. Smith's Gracefield 7-6 (car, 7-8) Stokes 1
Captain Vaux's CARPE DIEM 8-8, Northmoore 2
Mr. Mullick's AFFLUENCE 7-5, Ramprasad 3

Also Ran.—Port of Spain 8-2 (car 8-3); Louise Duval 9-9; Staccato 8-7; Pat Malone 8-4 (car 8-6), Saltikoff 7-10, Bellower 7-8.

Betting.—Evens Carpe Diem, 5 to 2 Port of Spain, sevens Staccato and Gracefield, longer prices the rest.

The Race.—Port of Spain led followed by Carpe Diem and Gracefield. Three furlongs from Home, the last-named assumed command and not being headed won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time.—2 min. 8 3/5secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs 69. Place Rs 23, 17 and 55.

THE MIDDLETON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Norton's SIMON'S LIGHT 7-0, Melsom 1
Mr. Peter's LADY BUNNY 9-2 Wing 2
Mr. Ali's MAUD 7-5, Thompson 3

Also Ran.—Nareb 10-0; Go On 7-3; (car. 7-11), Pier 7-4 (car 7-7).

Betting.—Evens Maud, 5 to 2 Nareb, sixes Pier tens Simon's Light and Lady Bunny.

The Race.—Simon's Light who set strong pace from the start was never caught and won by ¾ length. Lady Bunny came very fast at the finish and though she overhauled all she could not make any impression on the winner. Maud was third ½ a length off.

Time.—1 min 42 3/5 secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 89. Place Rs 36 and 49.

THE WELCOME PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Fleming's ZELIA 7-3 (car 7-8) Stokes ... 1
Mr. Thaddeus' ST. GUTLA 9-10, Wing 2
Messrs. Donetil and Pages TARQUIN 9-2 Hayhoe 3

Also Ran.—Singnalman 7-6; Ladavon 8-2, Hookkoc 7-0.

Betting—Evens Tarquin, threes St. Guthlac and Signalman, sevens Zelia, twenties the rest.

The Race.—Zelia led and won comfortably by 1½ lengths, St. Guthlac came with a late rush and deprived Tarquin of the second position by 3 lengths.

Time.—1 min. 30 secs.

THE RAWDON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Marshall's BOSS LEE, 8-12, Firth 1
Mr. Lauder's SYMREX Stokes 2
Mr. Walsh's EAGLE'S NEST 7-10 (car. 7-11.) 3*
Mr. Clarke and Mr. Galstaun's WATTEAU 6-11 (car 7-0), Thompson 3*

*Dead Heat.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Symrex, fours Boss Lee, fives Eagle's Nest twenties Watteau.

The Race.—Eagle's Nest and Boss Lee slipped the field with Symrex second, who seemed unaccountably to lose much ground after going a furlong. In the meantime Boss Lee had beaten Eagle's Nest and when Symrex came again he was little too late and lost by a short neck. The deadheaters finished ¾ length behind.

Time:—1 min. 15 1/5 secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs 47. Place Rs. 16 and 13

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

TIES.

1. H. V. Natu v. S. Calvocoressi.
2. N. F. Naoroji v. S. N. Kulkarni.
3. Chief of Manavdar v. S. S. Gangla.
4. Captain S. Ali Raza v. J. R. Ganjikar.
5. V. Fox v. J. A. Shakoor.
6. W. Irwin v. Nadar Nowroji.
7. Krishna Swami v. G. Sunder Rao.
8. Bhoja Ali Khan v. E. Harwood.
9. Da Shete v. S. Aziz Ali.
10. H. B. Tyabji v. A. E. Kibblewhite.
11. G. Fischer v. W. Reid.
12. A. B. Shirgaokar v. R. K. Swamy.
13. E. J. Bunbury v. R. D. England.
14. G. Liladhar v. B. M. Shah.
15. A. C. Gupta v. M. Vyas.

Rest drew byes.

SECOND ROUND.

16. Devraj Urs v. W. P. Kees.
17. B. J. Morenas v. R. A. Wagle.
18. Y. B. Wassodeo v. G. Abdul Nabi.
19. A. H. Fyzee v. M. Burn.
20. Winner of 1 v. Winner of 2.
21. Winner of 3 v. Winner of 4.
22. Winner of 5 v. Winner of 6.
23. Winner of 7 v. Winner of 8.
24. Winner of 9 v. Winner of 10.
25. Winner of 11 v. Winner of 12.
26. Winner of 13 v. Winner of 14.
27. Winner of 15 v. R. D. Karve.
28. W. D. Runga Rao v. R. Morarji.
29. T. W. Brough v. S. G. Whitney.
30. J. Rahimtoola v. J. H. Chinmulgund.
31. Mehendale v. D. P. Jejeebhoy.

THIRD ROUND.

A. Winner of 16 v. Winner of 17.
B. Winner of 18 v. Winner of 19.
C. Winner of 20 v. Winner of 21.
D. Winner of 22 v. Winner of 23.
E. Winner of 24 v. Winner of 25.
F. Winner of 26 v. Winner of 27.
G. Winner of 28 v. Winner of 29.
H. Winner of 30 v. Winner of 31.

FOURTH ROUND.

I. Winner of A. v. Winner of B.
J. Winner of C. v. Winner of D.
K. Winner of E v. Winner of F.
L. Winner of G. v. Winner of H.

SEMI-FINALS.

X. Winner of I. v. Winner of J.
Y. Winner of K. v. Winner of L.

FINAL.

Winner of X. v. Winner of Y.

FIRST ROUND.

A.—Chowbal and Tyebjee v. V. V. Bhadkamker and R. A. Wagle.
B.—Captain Kirkwood and S. Calvocoressi v. Devraj Urs and Krishna Swami.
C.—V. N. Chandavarker and S. M. Chothia v. J. E. C. Jukes and L. Barraclough.
D.—W. Irwin and J. E. Jackson, v. A. H. Fyzee and J. H. Chinmulgund.
E.—E. Harwood and A. Fado v. J. A. Shakoor and A. N. Othee.
F.—J. R. Gunjiker and G. Sunder Rao v. Captain S. Ali Raza and Bhojat Ali.
G.—W. Reid and Cheetham v. H. P. Kabadia and H. Belvadi.
H.—K. Yamamato and S. Hata v. J. B. D. Chothia and Cuff.
I.—H. R. Dastoor and N. F. Naoroji v. P. M. Khambata and Raganna.
J.—E. J. Bunburry and V. Fox v. R. D. England and G. Fisher.
K.—A. C. Gupta and A. C. Vishram v. Chief of Manvadar and N. D. Rangarao.

Rest drew byes.

SECOND ROUND.

L.—M. Burn and A. Gunthur v. A. B. Shirgaokar and D. D. Pant.
M.—Winners of K. v. Dr. H. D. Kanga and J. D. Mody.
N.—G. L. Merchant and L. Danoder v. R. Morarji and G. Liladhar.
O.—Winners of A. v. Winners of B.
P.—Winners of C. v. Winners of D.
Q.—Winners of E. v. Winners of F.
R.—Winners of G. v. Winners of H.
S.—Winners of I. v. Winners of J.

THIRD ROUND.

T.—Winners of L. v. Winners of M.
U.—Winners of N. v. Winners of O.
V.—Winners of P. v. Winners of Q.
W.—Winners of R. v. Winners of S.

SEMI-FINALS.

X.—Winners of T. v. Winners of V.
Y.—Winners of U. v. Winners of W.

FINAL.

Winners of X. v. Winners of Y.

MIXED DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

1. Mrs. Portlock and W. Reid v. Miss Boyce and A. H. Fyzee.
2. Lady Tata and U. D. Ranga Rao v. Mrs. Reynolds and G. Fisher.
3. Mrs. Jukes and J. E. Jukes v. Mrs. Linbury and M. Burn.

Rest drew byes.

SECOND ROUND.

A.—Mrs. England and R. D. England v. Mrs. Weir and W. Irwin.
B.—Winners of 1 v. Winners of 2.
C.—Winners of 3 v. Miss Meyers and A. C. Gupta.
D.—Mrs. Rao and J. E. Jackson v. Mrs. Blunt and L. Barraclough.

SEMI-FINALS.

X.—Winners of A. v. Winners of B.
Y.—Winners of C. v. Winners of D.

FINAL.

Winners of X v. Winners of Y.

LAWN TENNIS AT MADRAS.

FINAL OF ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

The All-India Lawn Tennis Championship Doubles, conducted by the Madras United Club, concluded yesterday. The contestants were Messrs. K. P. Lakshmana Rao and D. Mahanty and Messrs. M. E. Nigel Jones and G. W. Deane. Altogether four sets were played, of which only the third went to Nigel Jones and his partner, the score being 6 to 4. Messrs. Lakshmana Rao and Mahanty took the first set by 6-4, the second by 6 and the fourth by 7-5. The game lasted 90 minutes.

Some time in March a sedition trial will be held either at Rangoon or Mandalay (place not yet fixed upon) of alleged "Ghadrites" or seditionists, four of such suspects being at present in custody. Of these one is Mulcham, who was referred to in the last trial at Mandalay. It is alleged he took a principal part in the "Gadhr" councils in America and was arrested on his way to Burma.

After any strenuous Sport —such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of **Horlick's Malted Milk** is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form, with refreshment. It is made in a moment.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes. No advance in prices.

Horlick's Malted Milk

CONSUMPTION.

Curdled-Milk-treatment with *Lacto Nectar* is the most scientific and reliable Indian method of treating *CONSUMPTION*, anaemia, chlorosis and general debility. Particulars with testimonials sent post free on application to:—

LACTO-NECTAR DEPOT,
SION, BOMBAY.

ANNAPURNA COOKER
is a scientific and really useful article both for touring purposes and for family use. Write now for full information to—
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
Near America-India Cinema,
Girgaum—BOMBAY.

Agents:-The Indo-Foreign Perfumery Stores,
Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

MOTORIST,

You ought to know that there is no more vulcanising solution or other lengthy process required in repairing tubes, if you use the

Vulco Visco

cementless patches. You can repair your own inner tubes by using a little bit of petrol from your petrol tank.

Price for 10 patches Rs. 2.

The rival patches are on the same process but will cost Rs. 4 per tin.

We have also got a supply of Roberails Motor watches, Signal horns, Special American metal polish, etc. etc.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

BOMBAY & POONA.

AN EXPERIENCED ASTROLOGER.

Inform us your birth place exact birth-time, and date, and we shall tell you your future in exact.

Charge:—One question sent by V.P. 10 Annas.

We have many certificates secured from various people.

V. N. KHANDEKAR,
9, Kasba, Poona.

MR. BALFOUR'S NOTE TO U. S.

SCATHING INDICTMENT OF GERMAN METHODS.

THREE PEACE CONDITIONS.

On Jan. 18 the Press Bureau forwarded for publication the text of the following despatch from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to his Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, communicated by him to the United States Government on Jan. 16, 1917.

Sir,—In sending you a translation of the Allied Note, I desire to make the following observations, which you should bring to the notice of the United States Government.

I gather from the general tenor of the President's Note that, while he is animated by an intense desire that peace should come soon, and that when it comes it should be lasting, he does not, for the moment at least, concern himself with the terms on which it should be arranged. His Majesty's Government entirely share the President's ideals; but they feel strongly that the durability of the peace must largely depend on its character, and that no stable system of international relations can be built which are essentially and hopelessly defective.

This becomes clearly apparent if we consider the main conditions which rendered possible the calamities from which the world is now suffering. There were the existence of a Great Power consumed with the lust of domination, in the midst of a community of nations ill-prepared for defence, plentifully supplied indeed with International Laws, but with no machinery for enforcing them, and weakened by the fact that neither the boundaries of the various States nor their internal constitution harmonised with the aspirations of their constituent races, or secured to them just and equal treatment.

That this last evil would be greatly mitigated if the Allies secured the changes in the map of Europe outlined in their joint Note is manifest, and I need not labour the point.

It has been argued, indeed, that the expulsion of the Turks from Europe forms no proper or logical part of this general scheme. The maintenance of the Turkish Empire was during many generations regarded by statesmen of world-wide authority as essential to the maintenance of European peace. Why, it is asked, should the cause of peace be now associated with a complete reversal of this traditional policy?

THE TURKISH ATROCITIES.

The answer is that circumstances have completely changed. It is unnecessary to consider now whether the creation of a reformed Turkey mediating between hostile races in the Near East was a scheme which, had the Sultan been sincere and the Powers united, could ever have been realised. It certainly cannot be realised now. The Turkey of "Union and Progress" is at least as barbarous and is far more aggressive than the Turkey of Sultan Abdul Hamid. In the hands of Germany it has ceased even in appearance to be a bulwark of peace, and is openly used as an instrument of conquest. Under German officers, Turkish soldiers are now fighting in lands from which they had long been expelled, and a Turkish Government, controlled, subsidised, and supported by Germany, has been guilty of massacres in Armenia and Syria more horrible than any recorded in the history even of those unhappy countries. Evidently the interests of peace and the claims of nationality alike require that Turkish rule over alien races shall, if possible, be brought to an end; and we may hope that the expulsion of Turkey from Europe will contribute as much to the cause of peace as the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France of Italia Irredenta to Italy, or any of the other territorial changes indicated in the Allied Note.

Evidently, however, such territorial rearrangements, though they may diminish the occasions of war, provide no sufficient security against its recurrence. If Germany or rather those in Germany who mould its opinions and control its destinies, again set out to dominate the world, they may find that by the new order of things the adventure is made more difficult, but hardly that it is made impossible. They may still have ready to their hand a political system organised through and through on a military basis; they may still accumulate vast stores of military equipment; they may still perfect their methods of attack, so that their more pacific neighbours will be struck down before they can prepare themselves for defence. If so, Europe, when the war is over, will be far poorer in men, in money and in mutual goodwill than it was when the war began, but it will not be safer; and the hopes for the future of the world entertained by the President will be as far as ever from fulfilment.

There are those who think that, for this disease, international treaties and international laws may provide a sufficient cure. But such persons have ill-learned the lessons so clearly taught by recent history. While other nations, notably the United States of America and Britain, were striving by treaties of arbitration to make sure that no chance quarrel should mar the peace they desired to make perpetual, Germany stood aloof. Her historians and philosophers preached the splendours of war: Power was proclaimed as the true end of the State; the General Staff forged with untiring industry the weapons by which, at the appointed moment, Power might be achieved. These facts proved clearly enough that treaty arrangements for maintaining peace were not likely to find much favour at Berlin; they did not prove that such treaties, once made, would be utterly ineffectual. This became evident only when war had broken out; though the demonstration, when it came was overwhelming. So long as Germany remains the Germany which, without a shadow of justification, over-ran and barbarously ill-treated a country it was pledged to defend, no State can regard its rights as secure if they have no better protection than a solemn treaty.

"CALCULATED BRUTALITY."

The case is made worse by the reflection that these methods of calculated brutality were designed by the Central Powers not merely to crush to the dust those with whom they were at war, but to intimidate those with whom they were still at peace. Belgium was not only a victim, it was an example. Neutrals were intended to note the outrages which accompanied its conquest, the reign of terror which followed on its occupation, the deportation of a portion of its population, the cruel oppression of the remainder. And lest nations happily protected either by British fleets or by their own, from German armies, should suppose themselves safe from German methods, the submarine has (within its limits) assiduously imitated the barbaric practices of the sister service. The War Staffs of the Central Powers are well content to horrify the world if at the same time they can terrorise it.

If, then, the Central Powers succeed, it will be to methods like these that they will owe their success. How can any reform of international relations be based on a peace thus obtained? Such a peace would represent the triumph of all the forces which make war certain and make it brutal. It would advertise the futility of all the methods on which civilisation relies to eliminate the occasions of international dispute, and to mitigate their ferocity. Germany and Austria made the present war inevitable by attacking the rights of one small State, and they gained their initial triumphs by violating the treaty-guarded territories of another. Are small States going to find in them their future protectors, or in treaties made by them a bulwark against aggression? Terrorism by land and sea will have proved itself the instrument of victory. Are the victors likely to abandon it on the appeal of the neutrals? If existing treaties are no more than scraps of paper, can fresh treaties help us? If the violation of the most fundamental canons of international law be crowned with success, will it not be in vain that the assembled nations labour to improve their code? None will profit by their rules but the criminals who break them. It is those who keep them that will suffer.

Though, therefore, the people of this country share to the full the desire of the President for peace, they do not believe that peace can be durable if it be not based on the success of the Allied cause. For a durable peace can hardly be expected unless three conditions are fulfilled:

The first is that the existing causes of international unrest should be as far as possible removed or weakened.

The second is that the aggressive aims and the unscrupulous methods of the Central Powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples.

The third is that behind international law, and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities, some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardiest aggressor.

These conditions may be difficult of fulfilment. But we believe them to be in general harmony with the President's ideals, and we are confident that none of them can be satisfied, even imperfectly unless peace be secured on the general lines indicated (so far as Europe is concerned) in the Joint Note. Therefore, it is that this country has made, is making, and is prepared to make sacrifices of blood and treasure unparalleled in its history. It bears these heavy burdens not merely that it may thus fulfil its treaty obligations nor yet that it may secure a barren triumph of one group of nations over another. It bears them because it firmly believes that on the success of the Allies depend the prospects of peaceful civilisation, and of those international reforms which the best thinkers of the New World, as of the Old, dare to hope may follow on the cessation of our present calamities.—I am, with great truth and respect, Sir your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

THE GALLIPOLI ENQUIRY.

London, Jan. 28.—It is understood that the opinions of members of the Dardanelles Commission are pretty evenly divided on the question of issuing any report before the conclusion of the war, although a draft interim report has been already prepared. This covers the investigation of the responsibility of the high command for the initiation of the campaign The Commission is now enquiring into the later phase of military operations on the Peninsula.

SWEDES HELP GERMANS.

Stockholm, Jan. 28.—Three Swedes were arrested yesterday for having attempted to take a sleigh, filled with high explosives, across the Finnish frontier. The explosives were packed as preserved meat. Large numbers of bombs were also found on a railway train about to leave for the frontier. It is believed that these incidents were connected with a German plot either to blow up some Russian munition stores or a railway line in order to hamper the transport of munitions between Skibotten and Rovanieri.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

Petrograd, Jan. 28.—A Committee that held an enquiry into German atrocities upon prisoners has published a statement that a private in the Dublin Fusiliers saw at Mannheim a group of Russian prisoners, surrounded by an escort, in marching order. The captain of the escort proposed that the prisoners should work on the French front, and the prisoners declined to do so, whereupon the escort beat them with rifle butts and stabbed them with bayonets, while the officer beat them on the head with the flat of his sword and then used the point of the sword upon them. The wounded prisoners were thrust into a railway train and removed, and the British prisoners, who protested loudly against these proceedings, were locked in barracks.

WAS OFFICE LANDS.

London, Jan. 24.—In the course of an announcement of the reorganisation of the lands branch of the War Office and Munitions Ministry, it is stated that the War Office owns 200,000 acres of land and that the rental value of the buildings acquired during the war is £2,500,000 annually. A further 150,000 acres of land has been taken over since the war started.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE Conversazione (open to members only) will be held in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY, 12th March, 1917, at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.) under the Patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.

Subscription and application for the membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to Hon. Sec. Elphinstone College, Fort.

Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon the 8th March at the Town Hall.

G. W. M. Reynolds' Works.

BIG TYPE EDITION

MYSTERIES OF LONDON.

Complete set of 19 vols. printed in bold type and on superior glazed paper.
Original Price Rs. 30. Now reduced to Rs. 7. 6 vols. at a time Rs. 3-12. Single volume As 12.

	Per set. Rs.	a.	p.
The Mysteries of the Court of London In 17 Vols.	10	0	0
,, Single Vol. annas 12.			
Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter. ,, 4 ,,	3	0	0
Faust, A Romance. ,, 2 ,,	1	8	0
The Soldier's Wife. ,, 2 ,,	1	4	0
Mary Stuart. ,, 2 ,,	1	4	0
Robert Macaire ,, 2 ,, (or the French Bandit in London).	1	0	0
Empress Eugene's Boudoir In 3 Vols.	2	0	0
Agnes or Beauty & Pleasure ,, 9 ,,	5	0	0
Seamstrees. ,, 2 ,,	1	0	0

For copies apply to:—

THE SUPERIOR WATCH Co.,

Post Box No. 187. (C.) Madras, E.

771

WANTED:—BUILDING OWNERS AND CONTRACTORS TO KNOW THAT:—

Messrs F. MURAGLIA & Co.

Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

having bought by contract a large stock of

MARBLE, TILES, etc.

are in a position to offer the better qualities at comparatively cheaper rates.

A trial will convince.

DEFENCE OF INDIAFORCE.

POONA CITIZENS GRATIFIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 18.

At a largely attended meeting held this evening, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, the following resolution on the motion of Mr. Tilak, seconded by Professor Limaye and supported by Mr. Gupte, and Mr. Ghaswala, was passed:—

That this meeting of citizens of Poona expresses its great satisfaction at the announcement made by the Viceroy regarding the intention of Government to enrol Indians in their units in the Defence of India Force for general military service in India for the duration of the war and trust that the status, prospects and privileges of Indians in this force will be the same as in the case of European British subjects in India and that this previlege will be continued even after the war. This meeting further urges on the people to respond whole-heartedly to this call in the defence of the Motherland and the Emsubjects in India and that this previleges pire.

P. W. D. COMMITTEE.

MR LACES' EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

The P. W. D. Reorganisation Committee, which commenced its sittings in Madras today in the Council Chamber examined four witnesses. Mr. W. J. J. Howley, was added to the Committee as Madras member during the Committee's visit to Madras.

Mr. F. M. Laces, Superintending Engineer, in his evidence said that regular P. W. D. Works (irrigation and roads) and minor irrigation branch might be placed under the Executive Engineer and the Collector relieved of the latter. He did not think that the architect, who was only a designer, should necessarily have engineering knowledge to be put in charge of public buildings. He wanted the sanitary department made part of the P. W. D. and its staff increased.

Mr. R. A. Srinivasa Iyengar, Executive Engineer, Chingleput, next examined said, in his opinion the quality of work done by the contractors was not good enough, although the work was cheap.

The Committee adiourned till Monday.

BENGAL HOME RULE LEAGUC.

FIRST MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The first of the series of weekly mass meetings arranged under the auspices of the Bengal Home Rule League was held this evening at College Square the Hon. Mr. A. Rusul presiding. Mr. Bepinchandra Pal, Mr. A. C. Bannerjea and Mr. I. B. Sen addressed the meeting on post-war reforms. Mr. Rasul condemned strongly the "Round Table" propaganda and said that under no circumstances should Indians submit to be ruled by the Colonies. He differed from those who said that time was not yet for India to get Home Rule and urged that Indians were now quite fit for Self-Government. Other speakers also expressed similar views. Mr. Pal referring to the enrollment of Indians in the Army said that Indians should enjoy the same status as the Anglo-Indians in the matter of pay and privileges.

ON. MR. DADABHAI'S RESOLUTION ON ANARCHISM.

HOW THE DEBATE FELL THROUGH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 17

The Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy has addressed the following letter to the press:—

"My attention has been drawn to an account published by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" from its Delhi correspondent regarding my resolution on anarchism, stating that the committee of enquiry demanded by Mr. Dadabhoy, if granted, might have proved a good instrument in the hands of our enemies o turn the table on us. Indeed some officials were eagerly waiting for such a committee and Mr. Dadabhoy was unconsciously put up to serve their purpose. This is a wholly untrue and baseless insinuation. **My speech in Council would give the** direct lie to the statement. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Government decision was strenuously to oppose the resolution and negative it in the Council. The public are already aware of the circumstances under which the debate fell through."

TEN MILE RACE AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 18.

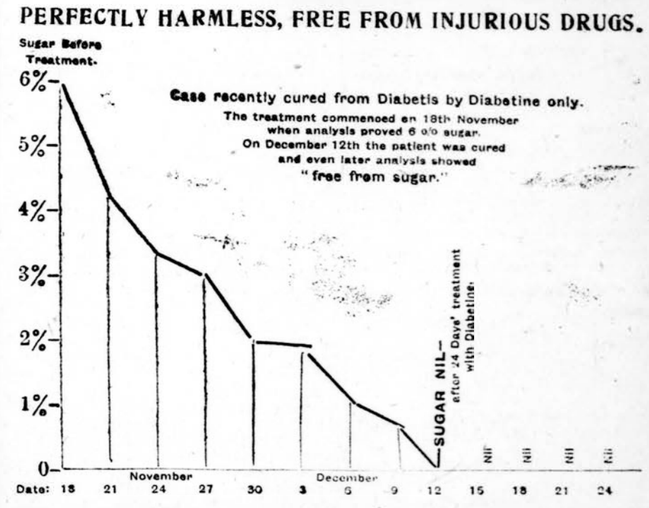
The annual Deccan Gymkhana ten-mile running race took place this morning. There were in all four competitors, of whom three were sent by Sir Parashram Rao Bhau Sahib, Chief of Jamkhandi. Laxman Shelke (Jamkhandi), who came first, traversed the whole distance in one hour and three minutes, while his second Gadageppa, also from Jamkhandi, took three minutes more for the same distance.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and guaranteed railways from 1st April 1916, to 3rd February 1917, are more by Rs. 4,53,90,684, than the figures for the corresponding period for 1915-16.

There were 16,214 cases and 12,823 deaths from plague in India during the week ending February 10th. The following are the provincial figures:—Bombay Presidency and Sind 4,146 deaths, Madras Presidency 383, Bihar and Orissa 1,058, United Provinces 3,583, Punjab 70, Burma 246, Central Provinces 1,408, Mysore State 242, Hyderabad State 1,410, Central India 109, Rajputana 70, and Kashmir 8.

Diabetine Cures Diabetes

PERFECTLY HARMLESS, FREE FROM INJURIOUS DRUGS.


Sugar Before Treatment.
6%
5%
4%
3%
2%
1%
0
Case recently cured from Diabetis by Diabetine only.
The treatment commenced on 18th November when analysis proved 6 o/o sugar.
On December 12th the patient was cured and even later analysis showed "free from sugar."
SUGAR NIL— after 24 Days' treatment with Diabetine.
Nil
November
December
Date: 18 21 24 27 30 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24

To be had from:—

Messrs. KEMP & Co.,
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.,
and
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAYLOR
Messrs. DAVID BENZIMRA SONS & Co.

RAMPART ROW, **BOMBAY.**

EVENTUALLY YOU WILL USE

YE, CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY!

Guard the efficiency of labour you employ against whatever cause that mars it. If Malaria be the trouble, do not hesitate, but use without delay SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the only CURE for Malaria and Fevers. Remember cheap medicines like cheap labour ultimately prove the dearest Squibb's is not only effective but prompt in its effects. Hence, it minimizes the cost of medicine, the loss of labour and the duration of suffering. It is useful alike in the home, in the office or in the workshop.

MADON SONS & CO. CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

ENCOURAGE

INDIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

AND BUY

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

MADE IN

INDIA FROM

INDIAN CAPITAL, INDIAN LABOUR AND INDIAN RAW MATERIAL

BY

G. S. RANADE & Co.,

BOMBAY, NO. 4.

K. WADIA, Diamond Merchant,

PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES. FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING

PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

ESTD. 1877.

RAMJI BHAGWAN & BROS.,

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,

209, SHAIK MEMON St., BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 674. TELEGRAMS:—RUFFOHAIN

THE ENGLISH TRADING COMPANY.

Dealers in Toys & Dolls, Perambulators, Combination Bedsteads, Fancy Goods, Presentation Articles, Leather Goods, Plated wares, Cutlery, Jewellery and all sorts of General Goods.

315, Hornby Road, Fort, **BOMBAY.**

Price, Rs. 26-8-0.

Price, Rs. 20-8-0.

BOROLIN.

A wonderful triumph of science over disease Borolin won the Grand Prix in the World's Exhibition (Rome) in 1912. Send for a pamphlet and learn how to defy disease.

Synthetic PEPSOLIN, a sovereign remedy against all stomach troubles. Ask your chemist for these two latest wonders.

Agents : M. Z. AKMAL.

298, BAZAR ROAD, BANDRA, BOMBAY

NUMBER OF FIRMS

in every trading line, successfully represented.

Total EXEMPTION or partial ABATEMENT secured.

CURSONDAS & Co.,

F. D. T. A. etc., (London).

INCOME TAX EXPERTS.

24, Elphinstone Circle.

Telephone No. 402.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor Bombay

WOOLLEN CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

We manufacture Carpets of any design and quality.

A variety of our ready-made stock can be seen at our shop.

A visit to our shop is sure to please you.

AHMEDABAD WOOLLEN CARPET DEPOT.

Kalbadevi Road,

Opp. the Cinema.

MAXIMUMLIGHT AT MINIMUM COST.

No Greasy Wicks to trim. No Smokey Chimneys to wash. Odourless, no Work, no Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE.

Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night.

In more than 50 different styles,

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.

Catalogue Free.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SAFETY FIRST.

ELECTRIC TORCHES.

All types and sizes.

Latest and newest designs.

Fresh refils of all kinds and types always in stock.

SEND FOR LIST.

Wanted Agents everywhere.

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO.,

KARACHI.

Telegrams :—"ELECTRIC"

What ?

The Best Medium

To successfully approach the men of East Bengal and to advertise your goods

In Eastern Bengal

is the Herald its only daily organ, Subscription Rs. 15 per year, Rs. 9 for six months

For East Bengal men

abroad, the best way to have at a nominal cost all the detail news of your homes

Is the Herald,

Bi-weekly, Rs. 5 for a year, Rs. 3 for six months in advance, Published from Dacca.

Free samples.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 19TH OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMRNT.

App No 49-16—1415-15—Hiralal and Co, Bhaidas Shivdas v Bai Gulab and anr, Mehta D and L, Edg G W and Co.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

44-16-112-15—Matu J and M, Shirinbai and anr v Sakinabai and ors, Edg G W and Co, Matu J and M.

47-16-112-15—Payne and Co, Cassamalli Jairajbhai Peerbhai v Sakinabai and ors, Edg G W and Co, Matu J and M, Payne and Co.

45-16-131-14—Payne and Co, Cassamalli Jairajbhai v Ardesir M Madon and ors, Matu J and M, Edg G W and Co, Sm B and Co, Payne and Co.

46-16-293-16—Daph F and D, Messrs Javeri and Co a firm v Messrs Surji Vallabhdas and Co a firm, Dik Dh and P.

37-16-414-14.—Surajmal and Co., Dharmappa Appaji Subhedar v The National Financing and Com Corporation Ltd, Matu J and M.

S C 53-16-931-16—Jam R and D, Valibai widow v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co Ltd and ors, Payne and Co.

54-16-1032-15—Payne and Co, Burzor Framroz R Joshi v Mahomed Dada and Co, Wadia G and Co.

55-16-691-15—Daph F and D, K Vencatarao Sethupatty and anr v Khimji Assur Virji and ors, Payne and Co, Kharas and Co.

56-16-337-16—Jam R and D, B G Horniman v Soorajmal B Mehta, Cragie B and Co.

57-16-349-16—Ard H D and Co, Abraham E J Abraham v Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Tillockchand, Mer K and Co.

43-16-779-16—Bhimji and Co, Nanji Govindji v Sakarchand Khushalchand, M B Chothia.

S C 59-16-382-16—Daph F and D, Sulleman Haji Essak v Khima Suttra and anr, Payne and Co.

62-16-554-15—Ard H D and Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v The Poona Cotton and Silk Mafg Co Ltd in Liquidation, Ard H D and Co, Bhimji K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

M J 237-16—Pandia and Co, Leslie Mitchell v Jane Mitchell and anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

S C Ct. 485-18503-16.—Malvi H M & R, Mohanlal Narandas & anr v. A K Khambatta and anr, Payne & Co., Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMR'S REPORT.

278-14.—Subnis & Gore, Messrs. Soundy & Co. Ltd. v. Mrs C Saraswatibai & anr, Raghavaya N & Co., (In liquidation).

LONG CAUSES.

414-16.—C P De Cunha, Balaram Bhaskar & ors v. Ramcrishna Harischandra & ors, Jehangir & Seervai.

575-16.—N C Dalal, Kapurchand Bhagwanji & Co. a firm v. Jagganath Dharmaji Patel, D J Mantri.

845-15.—Pandia & Co., Gulabchand Amratlal a firm v. Ramrattone Mallani a a firm, Jamsetji R & D.

1011-16.—Ragh Nagindas & Co., Anubai alias Anandjbai v. Bai Laxmibai, widow, Judah & Solomon.

837-16.—Ard H D & Co., Sakerbai, widow v. Vallabhdas Damji, Bhimji & Co.

588-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Bhalchandra Damodhar & ors, John Feleciano Misquita, Pandia & Co.

246-15.—Ard H D & Co., Doogarsey Soonderji & anr v. Maneckbai widow, Nanu H & Co.

68-16.—Motichand & D, Karma Shanker Hirji Pandia v. Padamsingh Narsinghbhai Thakar, Shamrao M & H.

867-16.—Motichand & D, Kachrabhai Nagindas v. Vahaljibhai Nahalchand & ors.

1344-15.—Malvi H M & R, Sunderbai widow v. Panallal Chunilal and anr, Shroff D and D.

1413-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Dungarsi Lakhmidas v. Keshavji Meghji & Co., a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

170-16.—Shamrao M & H, Gulam Ahmed Afzalbhai v. Messrs. Arturo Boneschi a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

185-115—Vachha and Co, Amratlal Pranjiwandas Thaker v Balubhai Tribhowandas Desai and ors, Motichand and D, N C Dalal, Matu J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

M J 569-16—Payne and Co, Atwill May Gibson v Charlotte Alice Gibson and anr.

401-15—In person, Anandrao Narayen v Naginlal Maganlal Parikh and anr, Mehta D and Laiji, Part heard.

995-16—Patell and Eze, Messrs Shivsamal Shivdayal a firm v Messrs Joharmal Uttamchand a firm, Bhai K and Gir, Part heard 13-11-16.

55-16.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v. Fatmabai, widow, & ors, Pandia & Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

6-16—Motichand and D, Ghislal Dwarkadas and ors v Sitabai widow, Dikshia D and Pur.

55-16—Unwalla P and P, Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v Fatmabai widow and ors, Pandia and Co.

1351-15—Mulji and Tha, Gordhandas Dwarkadas v Vallabhdas Ranchoddas and anr, Chit M and K, Manecklal and Co.

453-15—Captain and Vaidya, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Ebrahim Mulla Jafferji, Payne and Co.

785-15—Captain and Vaidya, Khetsey Malsey v Jivanlal Ranchoddas and ors, Payne and Co, Smetham B and Co.

605-16—Payne and Co, Messrs E D Sassoon and Co a firm v Ramchand Harichand a firm and anr, Crawford B and Co.

582-16—Rustomji and Gin, Bhagwan Tullock and Co a firm v Purshuram Keshev Padye and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

189-15—Madh K and Ch. Damodhardas Vandrawandas v Devidas Vandrawandas, Edgelow G W and Co.

1292-14—Amin and Desai, Gangabai widow v Rambhat Ganset Takle, Jamsetji R and D.

76-16—In person, Nagindas Motichand v Dayabhai Mathurabhai, Amin and Desai.

902-16—Bhimji and Co, Gangabai widow v Lalji Ranchod and ors, Pandia and Co.

697-16—Teyabji and Co, Hemraj Tejmal a firm v Shivnarayen Shivbpux and ors, Amin and Desai.

1476-15—Jehangir S M and H, K M Bhatt v Sale Mahomed Dharamsey and ors, Matubhai J and M.

1057-16—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Bachubai widow, Payne and Co.

861-14—Khunderao L and M, Yeshwant Babu Vele a firm v Vinayek Alinadam Neogi and ors, Chitnis M and K.

1337-14—Chitnis M and K, Purshotam Krishna Vele v Pandurang Yeshwant Vele and ors, Khand L and M, Chitnis M and K.

442-16—Rustomji and Gin, Hooseinally Moosaji and anr v Abdul Hoosein Karimji, Raghavaya N and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

DECREE ABSOLUTE.

543-16—Mulji and Tha, Purshotam Killabhai and ors v Kamalabai, Kanga and Sayani.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES,

O S 166-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Fazalbhoy Ladhabhoy Bhimji and anr v Moledina Manji and ors, Captain and Vaidya, Part heard.

O S 137-17—Captain and V, Moledina Manji and anr v Fazalbhoy Ladhabhoy Bhemji and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Captain ond V, Part heard.

712-16—Captain and V, Fazalbhai Peer Mahomed v Gulamally Gulam Hoosein Aliana, Payne and Co.

1086-16—Bhai K and Gir, Noorbhoy Ismailjee v Chunilal Hemchand and anr, Mulla and Mulla.

502-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Dewji Ranoji Pansare v. Sakubai & ors, Merta D & Lalji.

1106-16.—Amin & Desai, Narandas Jivandas v. Jagannath Laxmedas & ors, Jamsetji R & D.

1131-16.—Amin & Desai, Keshrinath Sitaram v. Harischandra Madhowrao, & ors, Vachha & Co.

1135-16.—Ardesir H D & Co., Bhana Khushal & Co. a firm v. Ahmed Sulleman Dinath, Payne & Co.

195-16.—Matubhai J & M, Aga Mahomed Haji Shustry & anr v. Haji Meherally Haji Kallianbhai Gangji & ors.

1444-15.—Matubhai J & M, Krishnadas Goverdhandas v. Anant Shrinivas Nakhate & ors, Chitnis M & B, Manch D & Co.

1157-16.—Unwalla P & P, Charandas Khatao a firm v. Monji Walji, Captain & V.

1183-16.—Maneck D & Co. (for a pauper), Vajudni Valad Mahomed Salim v. Ali Mahomed Fazulbhoy, Malvi H M & R.

1238-16.—M B Chothia, Messrs. K A Readymoney & Co. v. Kamber Ali bin Aju Abdul H Laric, Ardesir H D & Ch.

1189-16—Khanderao L and M, Gangabai widow and anr v Gawoobai widow and anr, Jamsetji R and D, For postponement.

1206-16.—Edglow G W & Co., Edulji Hormusji Sopariwalla v. Esufally Kikabhoy, Ardesir H D & Co.

1223-16—S A Tyabjee (for a pauper), Shaik Makdooin bin Shaik Hoosein v Sayed Yusuf Sayed Mahomed and anr, Kharas and Co, For a pauper.

938-16.—Judah & Solomon, The Jagadguru Bank Ltd. v. Shri Mahalradas Vithaldas, a firm, Chitnis M & K.

1250-16.—Raghavaya N Co., Krishnarao Mahadev Samel v. Karim Sulleman, Chitnis M & D.

1251-16—In person, Archibald Patrick Brewin v The Indian Newspaper Co, Ltd, Payne and Co.

News has been received in Delhi that Lieutenant C. T. Buck, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Buck, is reported missing since 24th January. "Billy" Buck, as he was familiarly known, joined the Australian Artillery at the outbreak of the war and was given a Commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers and was attached to the 31st Lancers. He served with the 2nd Lancers for eleven months in France, joined the Flying Corps and after five weeks' service in France was reported missing. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Buck.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, services and such questions are at once satisfied by ur "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.

Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6 0 0

Crystal Aina ... ... " 3-12—0

ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,

Post Karamsad,

Via Anand, District Kaira.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani mtdicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No. PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

AS FITTED TO CARS SUPPLIED TO HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

"DOVER" STEERING WHEEL.

THE WHEEL WITH RIBBED GRIP.

The steering whee is a most important component, and should receive as much consideration as any part of the car. It is the piece that the driver is constantly handling, and must therefore be pleasant in feel as well as in appearance and cleanly to handle; "Exonite" with which the Dover Steering Wheels are covered, is admirably suited for the purpose, as it is impervious to and unaffected by oil and water. With this material is obtained a permanently lustrous finish, which instead of wearing shabby in use, is rather improved thereby. The Ribbed Grip affords a firm hold even with a gloved hand.

Wheel with Aluminium Centres, 4 arms, rim covered with polished black "Exonite":

14	inches	Diameter	Rs. 29-0	each.
15	"	"	Rs. 31-8	"
15½	"	"	Rs. 32-8	"
16	"	"	Rs. 34-0	"

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY. Telegrams: "AUTOWORKS" BOMBAY. HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telephone Nos. 2475 and 3893.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED

the invisible bi-focal "KRYPTOK" one-piece lens.

and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, suphos, amber, blue etc.

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 20 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

No. (7) 379, Hornby Row, BOMBAY, opp. Govt. Telegraph Office, FORT.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the great demand. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/3. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

HAVE YOU PAID A VISIT TO BESSHO'S ANNUAL STOCK TAKING SALE?

If not, we advise you to

LOSE NO TIME

in calling and procuring what you desire at heavily

REDUCED RATES.

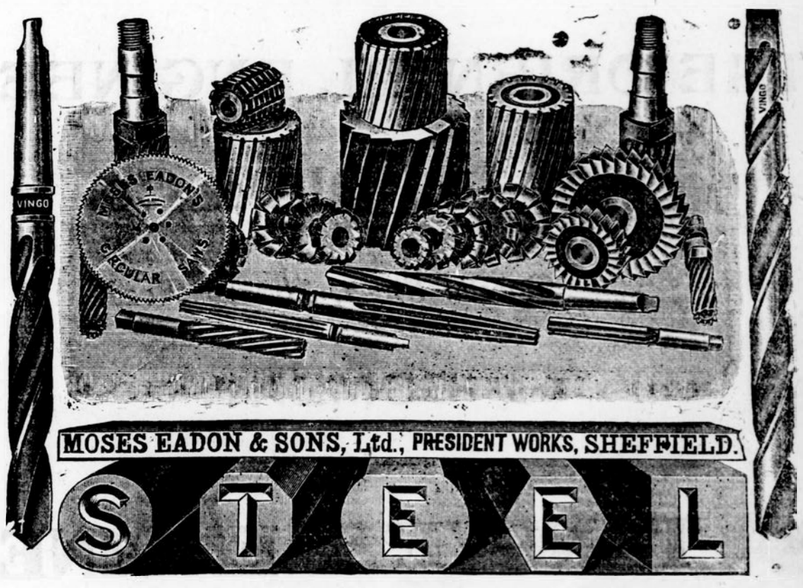
EXTRA PRIZES FOR LUCKY BUYERS!

SPECIAL DISPLAYS OF CHOICE NEW GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS!

BESSHO & Co.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

VINGO



Write to us for Prices etc.

HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co

327, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

KEEP EXTENSIVE STOCK OF STEEPLE-CHASER BRAND FILES, SAWS, HIGH SPEED STEEL TWIST DRILLS, AND HIGH GRADE TOOL STEELS, ETC.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

MR. MERCHANT!

Look at the lead pencils used in your Stores. The worn erasers mean that mistakes have been made. Mistakes cost you money.

Please remember— What this end writes

Why not remove the opportunity to make mistakes and take temptation of all kinds away from your employees ?

A NATIONAL CASH REGISTER will do it for you.

More than 1,600,000 Merchants of the world are our satisfied users. Think what that means !

Investigate ! It will pay you more than anything else you can do. The simplest way is to call in our Office and see our various CASH REGISTERS in actual operation.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.,

DALAL STREET,
BOMBAY.

General Agent :—Mr. P. MUNCHERJI.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE

FOR

Electrical & Engineering Goods

Send us your enquiries or call at

THE ORIENTAL ENGINEERING & TRADING Co.

Ravelin Street, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

TANGYE'S ENGINES

FOR

Oil, Crude Oil, and Suction Gas.

Lady's Best Ornament is a Glorious Head of Hair.

KAMINIA
OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA
PERFUMERY Co
BOMBAY

A profusion of rich, soft, silky, lustrous, wavy hair—where's the woman who would not like that

There's only one oil that makes such hair and it's the far-famed.

KAMINIA OIL

(Registered.)

Invaluable for ladies, and just as much for Brain-Workers and Students.

Heated head is cooled, aching disappears and dandruff becomes a thing of the past. Added to all these it possesses a beautiful fragrant smell.

For superiority, awarded a Gold Medal at the Mysore Exhibition, and in great demand all over the country.

If you have not yet used KAMINIA OIL, you have missed a fine delight and a real boon; use it now, if only once; and like many people you will prefer to use it always.

Price per bottle Re 1. V.P. Charges 4 annas extra. Price 3 bottles Rs. 2-10. V.P. charges 7 annas extra.

Write now, do not delay.

Sole Agents:—

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

No. 155, Jumma Musjid Market, BOMBAY

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS.

Booksellers & Publishers

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.
AMIR ALI & WOODROFF'S the Code of Civil Procedure. New Edn. Just out	29	0
CASPERZ on Estoppels and the Substantive Law 1915	18	6
SANJIVRAO'S Century Digest Civil 10 Vols.	80	0
All India Civil Court Manual with Bombay Local Acts, 3 Vols.	18	0
Collet's Specific Relief Act by Hannah and Acharya 1916	14	0
Buckland's Indian Company's Act 1916	12	0
Indian Company's Act by Rangachariar, S. K. 1915	12	0
Trevelyan's Law relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16	0
Daruvalla's Doctrine of Consideration, treated Historically and Comparatively 1914	15	0
Goure' Transfer of Property, Vol. I. 1915	12	0
Goure' Transfer of Property, Vol. II. 1916	15	0
Goure' Transfer of Property, Vol. III. 1916	10	0
Goure' Transfer of Property, 3 Vols. together	35	0
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence by Waddell	20	0
Trevelyan's Hindu Law, as Administered in British India	20	0
Woodroffe and Amir Alli's Law of Evidence 1915	18	0
Donogh's Indian Stamp Act 1915	9	0
Donogh's Land Acquisition and Compensation 1916	10	0
Theobald's Law of Wills	26	4
Gale on Easements 1916	18	12
Broom's Legal Maxims	22	8
Key and Elphinstone's Precedents in Conveyancing 2 Vols.	63	0
Khandekar's Indian Criminal Court Manual, 2 Vols. 1915/16	0	0
Holmwood's Law and Practice of Registration in India	7	
Woodroffe's Law of Injunction 1914, 1914	12	0
Mulla's Civil Procedure, Practitioner's Edn. 1916	11	0
Mulla's Hindu Law, 1915	6	0
Snell's Principles of Equity, 1915	15	12
Smith's Practical Exposition of the Principles of Equity, 1914	15	12
Scrutton's Charterparties and Bills of Lading, 1914	13	0
THE ONLY COMPLETE DIGEST OF ENGLISH CASE LAW, THE DECENNIAL DIGEST & THE DIGEST OF CASES, OVERRULED, 21 Vols. Offered at	350	0
Maxwell's Interpretation of Statute	18	12
Campbell's Law of Land Acquisition with a Supplement	0	0
Kerr on Injunctions, 1914	26	4
Statute Law relating to Marriage and Divorce in British India	12	0
Ratanlal's Law of Crimes, 1915	10	0
Mulla's Mohammaden Law	4	0
Ghosh's Indian Limitation Act	5	0
Chaudhuri's Law of Consideration and Compromise in British India	0	0

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO PURCHASE
YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES
ONLY FROM

S. MAHADEO & SON

54-56, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and repairs to cameras &c., carefully executed.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.

KING & CO.,

Next to Evans Fraser.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT

We have just received a fresh stock of genuine British made

BRITANNIC

cycles of the following specification and price and will impress that these machines are really British made ones and not any unsatisfactory cheap foreign machines now flooding the market under fictitious English names.

SPECIFICATION.

Size of Frame—22" 24" and 26" Gent's.
Wheels—28" X 1¾ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grip.
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
Gear—72" to Gent's or to order.
Pedals—Rubber to Gent's.
Mudguard—Detachable steel, lined to match the front with extention.
Free Wheel—Ball bearing frictionless.
Tyres—Buccaneers made and guaranteed for 12 months by the Palmer Tyre Ld. London.
Saddle—Comfortable 3 coil springs with best English leather.
Tool bag—With spanner and oil can.
Pump—Nickel plated brass.
Lamp—Gas or oil.
Bell—Large sounding of good quality.
Finish—Superior enamelled black, attractively lined in colours.

Price Rs. 100. nett cash or V.P. subject to no Discount or Commission.

Please note that these are not jumped up machines, but cycles of reputation, as a perusal of the following letter will show. We may mention that this party is still using the machine.

Bombay, 20th February, 1915

Dear Sirs,

Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

Please send advance with orders.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

Church Gate, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S *"Ner-Vigor"*

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Crowton, London.

Cadbury's Chocolates

JUST ARRIVED.

King George, King Edward, Imperial, Tudor, Selected, Milk Chocolate, Nut Chocolate, Chocolate de Luxe, Tropical Melcato, Chocolate in tins, in packets, in tablets, in boxes, etc., etc.

Mongini Brothers,

62, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The Passport

TO

Pains, Sprains & Strains

[IS

AMRUTANJAN

THE PROMPTEST PAIN CURE

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

IS Permanent Happiness
Secure Prosperity ...
and
Abiding Peace .....

A FOOLISH DREAM? **No.**

Every one of these can be a reality by going through
"A GUIDE TO HEALTH."
It can be had free from

Vaidya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.